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"Brick" Pomeroy to Bill Arp.

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

Bill, for why do you still Arp on my daughter—so to speak? There must be something very wrong in your nature. Reckon you must have lost something or found a horse shoe and no horse to hang it on. We believe you are a very bad Bill, and so we don't want to pass you in silence. You write as if there was something wrong with you—as if there were clouds floating over the land of magnolias and the sunny south generally. Really, Bill, we are are surprised.

There never was so ungrateful a people as you southern gentlemen are, and now, after all that has been done for you, to see letters written by you so full of insinuations is too much. The fault of all this lies with you. Weren't you folks most dogoned wicked before this war? Honest Indian now, Bill! Didn't you get proud, and isn't pride a sin? And didn't you own niggers down there, and larrup them continually to raise cotton for New England nabobs to spin sugar to sweeten our coffee, see to eat in our puddings and tobacco to chew and squirt over meeting-house floors? Answer us, Bill. And didn't you folks stay down there and attend to business a little too close? And didn't you have better horses, finer grounds, and more land than we had?

We are all Christians in the north. We felt that all those fine things were dragging your souls down to hell. We didn't want you to rest in brimstone, being in torment, so we tried to corrol you in Abraham's bosom. Abraham was a great and good man who died some time since, as we read somewhere.

And then, Bill, you kept your niggers too fat. Our factory operatives grew jealous. And our girls went down there to teach your girls something, and fell in love with your boys and forgot to come home. We felt that you were wicked. We didn't want you to go to hell! All the fine things you had were leading you away from salvation so we sent Butler, and Curtis, and Banks, and Washburn, and Steele, and Hovey, and Prentiss, and Hurlburt, and several of the elect of our Christian churches down there to win you out of the jaws of hell by withdrawing your fine furniture, such as pianoes, melodeons, pictures, rosewood bedsteads, marble tables, sideboards, horses, cotton and all such plunder, to give variety.

You were wrong to engage war—very wrong to start that thing. New England alone could conquer you. Why, Bill, if you had a billion of millions of dollars and enough nice furniture to furnish all of the houses in the country, New England could sell it in four years; and if New England Abolitionists could not, the Kansas saints and Western children of Christian Abolitionists could. Haven't we proved to you in all our churches? And haven't we told you better? You wanted to get out of the Union. Ah, Bill, States once in can never get out! That is what we always told you. All those friends of the great martyr tell you so. We want to keep you in. We fought you at Antietam, Pea Ridge, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh, Mobile, Fort Donelson, and devil only knows where, to keep you in the Union. And then we sent Christian missionaries down there, Bill, to rescue your valuables and remove them North, you know. And we burnt down your houses, and we took what food your wives and children had, and we sent your cotton to market for you, you know, Bill! And we sent three millions men to war to keep you durned fellers in this happy Union. God only knows how many of our folks we killed for one Northern man was always good for five Southern men, to say nothing about mules, niggers, cotton and keepsakes. And Bill, we have stepped into some little debt on our account. You see, Bill, cotton was too cheap. Rice was too cheap. Sugar was too cheap. Happiness was too cheap. Our national debt was too small. It was costing too much to keep that negro boarding house of yours, so we smoothed that by killing your negroes, or giving them the benefit of liberty, rags, old bones, and Abolitionism. And, Bill, we enhanced the price of everything for you, and made a demand for orpheries and house builders down there. You don't how we have benefitted your country, Bill, or you would not Arp so continually on imaginary evils.

And we did all this to keep you in the Union. We sent John Brown, peace to his ashes! fresh from stealing horses in Kansas, to atone for his sins by rescuing negroes from your grasp in Virginia. And for this little pleasantry on the part of one of our martyrs—one of our illuminated title pages to history—you never thanked us as you should. And didn't we throw some few iron into Charleston harbor? The waters of that pool will be a good tonic for years, Bill! And didn't Curtis save your cotton? Didn't Butler save your gold and protect your women? And didn't Banks save the Red River property? And didn't two hundred and eighteen generals get rich as mud from finding things you folks had lost? And is there not household after household of keepsakes packed up in the woods and on wood-piles by our army chaplains and our moral boys, while you are trying to kill those of our folks who wanted to visit you to keep your souls from hell?

Bill, you are ungrateful! And then didn't we keep this war up, till the States were all back in the Union? And didn't we go to war and keep on going to war to keep your dog-goned States from going out of the Union? And didn't we act magnanimous, and as soon as war was over, unite in saying that you were out of the Union? Really, Bill, it seems as if you had it all your own way! this war has proved a success. A brilliant success. We were bound to push it through in nine-ty days, and we should but for your stubbornness. All we wanted was your niggers—and your cotton, mules, furniture, silver ware and such odd tricks such you folks could buy better than we could, if you had more money. It was wrong to keep you, Bill, but it was not wrong to steal. This was to preserve the Union. Everybody said The Union has been preserved—so much for Now, Bill, let us pray.

Your States are kept out of the Union which is still preserved. You wanted reconstruction. We'll contract you! You folks are very wicked, Bill. God punishes wickedness. God's agents live in the North, exclusively, Bill! And we'll let you back in the Union, which has been preserved, when we get ready. First, you must hunt up the balance of your property and give it to some of our great and good agents or generals. Then you must move out of your houses—that is, what are left—and let the niggers in. And you must give the niggers your plantations. And Bill, you must give them all your property, and then support the innocent cause of the late war by manual labor. And you must let the niggers vote, for they are wanted for Republican Congressmen, Senators and rich. And you must ignore all your personal or war debts, and not pay them even upon the basis of honor. And you must help us pay for licking you. And ere you do this, you must have all your property taken from you, it will be so easy. We are a just and magnanimous people in the North! We are liberal and brotherly! We want peace, and harmony! We don't want you to go to hell. Personally, we know but little of the country. In 1863 we left your country immediately in advance of a bayonet for saying that some of our folks were stealing from some of your folks and for writing naughty letters to the La Crosse *Democrat*, charging some of our generals with robbing and cowardice. And we have had a very pleasant time of it for thinking much as you think, but now we are convinced that the war for the preservation of the Union was a splendid success—that the country is better off—that the negroes are happier—that people are in better circumstances, especially the thieves and robbers who have fattened upon blood and stolen their enemies poor—that the way to make one section of the country love another section is to fight, rob, steal, and desolate them into happiness—that our taxes are lighter—that Republican retrenchment and reform is a good thing for poor people and tax-payers—that the sure way to national greatness is to quarrel with sections continually—that a people are apt to love their persecutors—that it is honorable and an evidence of manly christianity to hammer a man after he is down—that it is a blessing for poor people to pay inferest on bonds the rich hold not taxable—that the negroes are better off in rags, sickness, and shallow graves than at contented labor—that it is unchristian to resent insults, and that you folks down South, and especially you, Bill Arp, so-called, are an ungrateful people not to admire the present state of affairs in the Union, so-called.

Indignantly yours,

"BRICK" POMEROY.

History of a Towel.

Having told little Georgie one day that the sponge with which his face was washed was part of an animal, he naturally asked:

"Is the towel an animal, too?"

"No, Georgie; the towel is a plant, so is a rose-bush, and corn, and grass. There is not much resemblance between them, you see; still less does the towel resemble either; and I will tell you all the changes the plant passes through before it becomes a towel."

The towel is made from a plant called *flax*.

Far away—in Asia, on the plains of Persia—this plant grows wild. In most countries of Europe, especially France, England and Belgium, and in many other parts of America, large fields of it are cultivated. It bears a pretty, delicate blue flower, shaped like a little bell; its leaves are small, narrow, and pointed; it belongs, in the study of Botany (for flowers in Botany are all divided into classes and orders)—it belongs to the fifth class and fifth order. That is, in the centre of the flower are five little knobs called stamens, and five rther little things called pistils.

This pretty plant, which gives a blue hue to the appearance of the fields when it is in blossom, grows to the height of two or three feet.

But it is of neither the leaves nor flowers that our towels and linen clothes are made; it is of the slender, delicate stem, so frail that it bends before every wind that sweeps over it, like a field of grass.

To understand the structure of this stem, you may take a skein of fine cotton, and extend it on the table, then lay upon it, lengthwise, a small stick, like a very small pipe-stem, or a very large knitting-needle, and press the threads so close to it on all sides as to hide it; wash the whole over with gum or glue to keep them all together, and you have a good representation of a stalk of flax.

We will suppose now that flax-seed was planted in the spring.

When it was about two inches high, women and children were employed to creep all over the fields, barefooted, and pull up the weeds from it. Children are preferred, as they trample it down less; however, the little plants soon revive again, and grow up and bear leaves and flowers.

When the leaves turn yellow, and the last blossoms disappear, is the time for harvest. It is then pulled up by the roots. Women and children are employed for this in France; and, after spreading it thinly on the ground from which it was taken, they again go over the field and tie it up in small bunches, which are placed on end, leaning one against the other, to dry. In one week it is dry, and then it is taken to the barn to be stripped of its seed. To do this, several ways are used. Sometimes they only beat it with a flat-headed mallet—that is, a huge wooden hammer—then shake the seeds out, for planting next year, and the stalks they lay by themselves.

These stalks are now tied in larger bundles; and what next is to be done to make out of them all these convenient clothes which we have; these soft linen-cambric handkerchiefs, these linen collars, and these very necessary towels? for now they only look like dried sticks.

I will tell you. These stalks like your imitations of them with a pipe-stem, a skein of cotton, and some gum—consist of precisely three such parts.

And of these three, one part only is valuable—the threads, or *fibre*, as it is called; and that which is to be done now is to soak these threads loose from the gum, and separate them from the wood centre, which is called the *bole*. This is called retting, or rotting it.

Now, if these bundles of stalks are spread out in a meadow, exposed to the sun and rain, and dew, or if they are laid in water, either in a creek or a pond, or, better still, in warm water, this will be accomplished. The centre-wood, or bole, will decay, the glue will dissolve, and the fibre, or threads, can easily be separated from them, and tied in bundles by themselves. To do this requires a few weeks' time; or, if warm water is used, it takes less time.

Soon now this flax will take the shape of a towel.

These bundles of *fibre*, after being nicely cleaned, are made straight and smooth with great iron combs, in the same way as you would smooth your hair, or untangle a bunch of yarn. Then they are taken to some great factory, where there are hundreds of wheels, moved by steam and machinery, and where all these little fibres, which are as fine as the finest hairs, will be spun into thread.

A part of it also, will be spun by the tidy wives and daughters of the flax-farmers. When all the summer work is finished and cold winter comes, they will sit through the long evenings, round the great bright wood fire, with their little spinning-wheels twirling and humming away, making spool after spool of pretty, smooth thread.

One thing only is yet to be done; this thread is to be carried to the weavers, who with their great looms will soon weave it into a variety of useful fabrics; some they will weave in a particular way, with little figures in it, expressly for towels; and behold! Georgie will be provided with a beautiful and necessary towel, which is, as you see Georgie, part of a plant—the Flax. N.

A Lady Mesmerist and an Unlucky Editor.

Miss Poole, a lecturer on electrobiology and mesmerism, lately paid a visit to the town of Carmarthen, Wales, and disturbed for a brief period its wonted quietude. The editor of the *Reporter* published some strictures on the performances, and offered, by a simple test, to prove that the mesmeric sleepers were in reality wide awake whilst supposed to be under her powerful influence.

The next evening Miss Poole varied her programme a little by commenting upon the critic, and taking a copy of the *Reporter* from her pocket, she tore it into shreds before the audience. Shortly afterwards the unfortunate editor entered the room, when the doorkeeper appealed to Miss Poole if he should send for a policeman to turn him out, and she replied; "Let him alone; I have policemen of my own. We will have some fun directly." Addressing about eight of the young men on whom she had been operating, but who were apparently awake, she said, "There is a person in this audience whom I want you to bring upon this platform; go and fetch him." At this command the whole of them bounded off the platform and ran towards the individual referred to, who was pointed out to them by the doorkeeper, and they laid hold of him and carried him by main force to the platform, the audience cheering and laughing heartily, little anticipating what would follow. But matters soon took a serious turn, for as soon as he was brought near the platform Miss Poole, whose coolness and self-possession had evidently deserted her, seized hold of him by the hair of his head and dragged him upon the platform, the young men still keeping fast hold of him, and there he lay for a few moments, with the enraged lady pulling his hair in a furious manner, the audience yelling and hooting at her; but their yells and hoots she heeded not. The editor at last gained his feet, but his revenger still clung tenaciously to him until some parties in the audience came to his rescue. The confusion was now intense, and amidst the hisses and the hootings of the audience Miss Poole proceeded with her performance. Summonses have been issued against Miss Poole and her coadjutors who joined in the affray.—*Toronto Leader.*

Prentice says that—it is better to be light-hearted and light-headed than light-fingered

A Northern Estimate of the Confederate Leaders.

We extract the following from a long review of of the late war, in the New York *Citizen*, a Republican paper, edited by Colonel Halpine, late of the United States army:

DAVIS.

Let those loyal gentlemen, deciples of Mr. Abbott, who worship the character of Bonaparte, make some consistent homage to the brilliant directory of Jefferson Davis. Both were men of destiny, and the *personnel* of the survivor is by far the nobler. Of the fallen angels whose dark plumage swept from our Senate Halls, he made the most courtly adieu. Of all the traitors he was most entirely in earnest. Of all decision his was the sagest, the promptest and the most enduring. He, only, of the conspirators, felt that his quarrel with the Union was irreconcilable, and stood by his capital till the last, and has never yet advised submission. His captivity has been belittled by none of Bonaparte's querulousness. Blind, and gray, and wasted, his dominions are narrowed to a casemate, while the Republic he would overthrow reaches to the silent oceans.

LEE.

In Robert E. Lee the same austere Providence, to purify our republicanism, shattered our faith in traditional respectability. The heir of Washington went with the rest of the new chivalry, and with ten times the talent of that great Fabius, crushed the armies of our own lesser respectabilities, till he met in Grant a man without a pedigree. He was the equal of Wellington in manœuvring great bodies of troops upon small interior forces. The Duke at Warterloo fought his whole army upon a mile and a quarter arc; but Lee, at Cold Harbor, for five days presented a solid line of battle wherever we sought for him, till his whole force seemed manœuvered by the wink of his eye, and every salient that we touched was a corps. While the fortifications of Richmond stand, his name shall evoke admiration. The art of war is unacquainted with any defence so admirable. Splendid as were the triumphs of his engineering, the victories of his infantry were his best monuments. But over the glory of his talent fell a shadow as eternal as his memory—the frown of a resolute Democracy, whose sacrifice was longer than his art.

STUART.

I stood in the cemetery of Hollywood at the grave of Stuart—a space without a shaft. He revolutionized the cavalry tactics of our time, and was in dash and dissoluteness the Prince Rupert of the West. Forrest and Stoneman, Morgan and Grierson, Moseby and Kilpatrick were his imitators. He inaugurated the grand raid which taught Sheridan the nothingness of distance, and emboldened Sherman to tear the continent like a pocket map.

The fervid imagination of the Southern people, demonstrated in feats of romance, like Stuart's, made them, during the war, the great suggestive captains. They built the first iron-clad, made the first of the great raides, and under Stonewall Jackson executed the earliest of the great infantry marches. But the colder adaptability of the North developed every hint from the South into a perfect system. The experiment of the Merrimac has grown to the Dictator, the Dunderberg and the Ironsides. The engineering assiduity of Beauregard, imitated by the North, has marked the camps of our armies, as if the protecting mountains had followed our columns. But it may be doubted that any division commander has yet arisen to rival the splendid infantry genius of Jackson.

JACKSON.

As Lee was master of manœuvre, Jackson was the great captain of aggressive warfare. He combined the cunning and the boldness of Napoleon. To cover his great movement by the flank in 1862, he did not hesitate to fight Pope's whole army with a division, and the celerity of his march up the Shenandoah, to appear again on the field of Bull Run, was only equalled by the energy of his attack. He moved infantry with the speed of horse, and having hurled three great commanders back from the Old Dominion, died before the lustre of its arms had diminished in that flush of victory when rebellion had assumed, indeed, the proportions of a nation. He was the most republican of rebels, stern and simple as any Roundhead, and this is why we hold his memory greener than that of his companions whose defection to the Union was augmented by their treason to popular institutions.

There were other personages identified with this grand historical defence, but these are the great statures—Davis, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Beauregard.

"D. D."

The loud laughter which greeted the President's contemptuous reference to Forney, on the 22d of February, has not yet ceased reverberating thro' the nation. As showing the "Spirit of the Press," we cull a few "smiles" from some of our exchanges, and publish them for the amusement of our readers:

[From the Providence Post.]

HIC JACET.

Here *lies* a man
Who once did plan
A scheme to blast a lady's fame,
Who by *foul* blow
Is since laid low.
A "dead duck" now—ignoble game.

[From the New York World.]

Forney is doing his best to convince his readers that he is not a "dead duck," but only a live goose. He evidently don't like being made game of.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THAT DEAD DUCK.—That dead duck, Forney, was he of the black or fish species? TEAL.

[A little of both, we believe—black and fishy.—ED.]

[From the Lancaster Intelligencer.]

Forney has now got a name which will last him a life-time. During Mr. Lincoln's time he was a live dog, but now, according to President Johnson, he is only a "dead duck."

JOHN W. FORNEY, D. D.—Dirty dog or dead duck—you pays your money, and you takes your choice. In the one case he is *canine;* in the other, *canard.*

[From the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.]

IN MEMORIAM.—John W. Forney, D. D., was suddenly attacked with the Johnson "grip," the same disease that was so fatal in Mr. Tyler's administration, on the 22d instant, in front of the White House, Washington, which carried him off before assistance could be rendered. It is proposed to deposit his remains in the museum of the Smithsonian Institute, as a most wonderful specimen of a *non quackubus duckubus* of the nineteenth century.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

"OCCASIONAL," of the *Press*, by no means accepts the facts of the President's speech. He is especially disgusted, however, with its "dead-duck"-tions.

The "dead duck" of the *Press*, previous to his dissolution, uttered this rhetorical quack:

"The priceless jewel of human freedom is in the powerful hands of the radicals of the country."

What a pity they cannot find any place to hang the "rich jewel" save "in an Ethiop's ear."

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.—As this loathsome and dreadful disease is at present alarmingly prevalent in several parts of the country, it may not be amiss to mention what is said now to be the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure. It is as follows, as reported to have been discovered by an English army surgeon two or three years ago: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs.

Military Commissions.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, recently, Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, (Attorney General under President Buchanan,) delivered an argument on the subject of Military Commissions, which was styled by the leading lawyers there the greatest effort of his life. He gave a history of the birth and struggles of trial by jury, and in speaking of the nature of Military Commissions said—"They simply signify the right of an Executive, irrespective of the judicial power, to capture, imprison and kill any person to whom the Government or any of its dependents may see proper to impute an offence, and the power to choose a Court that will do their bidding. This power is lawless and despotic. It has been exercised in some form or other ever since the days of Nimrod, under various shapes and disguises. Under the French Monarchy it was executed by means of '*Lettre de Cachet*;' in Russia by an imperial ukase; in Turkey a verbal order from the Sultan causes a man to be tied into a sack and thrown into the Bosphorus. Herod sent his Provost Marshals to kill all the children in Bethlehem and spread mourning over all the land in one night. Macbeth organized a Commission upon Banquo, and that Commission sat upon him the same night at a convenient place beside the road where it was known he would pass, and the Commission did precisely what the Attorney General says a Commission may do here with an American citizen—that is, they killed him. When Lola Montez was Minister and mistress of the King of Bavaria, she had another mode of dealing with those who thwarted her Government, but substantially the same; she bought herself a pack of English bull-dogs, and with these at her heels she marched up and down the streets of Munich, with a sense of power which any Judge Advocate in America might envy." Mr. Black also remarked that no witness was ever punished for perjury committed before a Military Commission, for the Government protected and employed them. "The power of such tribunals in the hands of an executive, backed by a raving crowd or malignant priesthood, is to be dreaded. Why, it is the French revolution and the Polish plot combined. Every bright name in history was linked with resistence to such despotic use of illegitimate power, and none excused it or used it but a beast, who fattened on the garbage and offal thrown it by its masters." The Court was still, very still, and not even Erskine or Burke impeaching Warren Hastings were listened to with more awe and reverence.

A Funny Speech.

The Wisconsin Legislature had formally considered a proposition to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. The mover of the bill, Mr. Elmore, is a great wag, as evinced by the following extract from his speech on that subject:

The speaker proceeded to review the present system of collecting debts. It was all a humbug and a cheat, a matter of technicalities and legal shuffling. Lawyers gave advice in order to obtain fees and encourage litigation. Judges made blunders and mistakes. He had a little experience in law, and that was rich. [Laughter.] He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them—a few days after, the son of the man of whom he bought the oxen came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having pay over again, and commenced a suit before a justice. The jury didn't agree. Finally, through the Basswood Justice of the Peace, the case went against him. He appealed it to the Circuit Court in Milwaukie. There I lost again and said to my lawyer: I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, and get a new trial ordered. [Great Laughter.] He took the ten dollars and performed his duty.

A new trial was then granted, and the venue changed to Walworth county. Judge Irwin was then the Judge. Any man who wanted to gain a cause in his court, had either to go hunting with him and let the Judge claim all the game that was shot, or pat his dog, I patted his dog. [Laughter.] I fed that dog on crackers. [Renewed laughter.] The case was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision, I thought the dog had followed me about long enough—I turned around and gave him a kick. [Laughter.] The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the Judge say, "Mr. Clerk, this judgment is set aside and a new trial granted." [Great laughter.] Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me $200! [Convulsive laughter.] You have no doubt seen a suit in a Justice's court in the country. There is a time spent by jurors and hangers-on, besides other costs, at least $50, besides the ill feelings and dissensions caused by it. It is all a cheat. The litigants had better sit down and play a game of old sledge to decide the case. It would be more sure to settle the dispute justly.

A SENSIBLE HIT.—The Louisville *Journal*, of a recent date, makes the following sensible hit:

We are told that all must be equal before the law; that the same penalties for crime inflicted on a white must be inflicted on a negro, and no other. Nothing could be more severe on the race to be regarded as free. Take the vices of stealing and pilfering. All know the habit of the negro, and the opportunities he has had and temptations. He knows little of the rights of property. He has been accustomed to pick up what he wanted. The utmost penalty was a little whipping, and mostly a rebuke and a release on a promise not to do so any more. Now, apply the law to the negro which is made for the white man. Is it just? How many penitentiaries will it take to hold the number that will be incarcerated? What we have said of stealing is applicable to other crimes that might be mentioned.

It is zealously urged that the negro be allowed to give testitimony in court. Shall he be subjected to the same pains and penalties as a white man if he swears falsely? Where the negroes are few and have long been free in the states, an enormous proportion of them get to the State Prison. How will it be where the numbers of this class are very large, as it is in the South? When races are so different physically, intellectually and morally, is it not absurd to consider them as alike responsible to law, and subjected to the same penalties for crimes? In a state of slavery the infirmities of this race were overlooked and forborne with. They suffered but slight punishment for crimes that would have sent white men to the penitentiary. They are now no more fit for the responsibilities that the criminal law imposes on white men than they were before, and the law that makes them so is more cruel than just.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We were much pained yesterday to learn of the accidental death of the young er. Dr. Beckwith of Smithfield, which happened a few days since at Swift Creek, in this county. Mr. Colbert and the Doctor were keeping watch for a rogue who had been committing depredations on Mr. Colbert's premises and the Doctor making his appearance where Mr. C. did not expect him, Mr. C. fired upon him and killed him dead, the ball passing through the neck. The bereaved widow and the elder Dr. Beckwith passed through this city yesterday, with the corpse, for Smithfield, Johnston county, for interment.

This is a very sad affair and adds one more caution to the millions already on record to be more careful in the use of fire arms.

Newbern Times, March 10.

"If," said Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, in a recent speech in the Federal House of Representatives, "we cannot treat our Southern people as members of this Union without degrading terms or doing aught to humiliate or destroy their pride and self-respect, then we may make up our minds that we are fallen. We shall fail in restoring peace, harmony and prosperity to the Union, but the nation will not perish. Others will take our places who better appreciate the nature of the work that devolves upon us, and who will accomplish the end we fail to reach, or even to comprehend."

Thad. Stevens' Yaller Gal on the Rampage!

The editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* is in imminent danger. Hear what he says:

Yesterday afternoon we were favored with a visit from a "lady of high degree" in this city. She claims to stand high in social life, and is of the fashionable hue—about the color of a new saddle. She has long presided over the household affairs of that grim old Mephistophelean septuagenarian who so admirably represents the sparse negro population of Lancaster county, and so completely misrepresents the voters of this Congressional district, by ignoring everything that seems to have any relation to the interests of the white race.

We are proverbially polite, especially to the ladies. Being a batchelor, we have an amiable weakness that way. Whether they be maid, widow, or blooming matron, we are always at their command. Recognising the voice which acco ted us from behind as that of a female, though it was somewhat cracked, and a little harsh withal, we turned, around with our courtliest smile. Judge, reader, of our amazement when we saw before us a dingy termagant, laboring under intense excitement, with eyes that flashed a vengeful fire. A torrent of accusing words issued from her lips. We were amazed, stunned, stupefied. Before we could recover our accustomed equanimity, the very imposing form of the most corpulent member of our firm appeared upon the scene of action, when the following dialogue ensued:

Thad. Stevens' Housekeeper.—Why—why did you publish me in your paper?

Our Corpulent Partner.—(In a peculiarly bland tone of voice for which he is noted.) Madame when did we publish you in the paper? What do you mean?

Thad. Stevens' Housekeeper.—Didn't you call me Mr. Stevens' idol?

Our Partner.—(With a roguish leer in his eye.) Are you his idol?

Old Thad's Housekeeper.—(Excitedly, and with a convulsive gasp that threatened to choke her.) No—no!

Our Partner.—(With one of his broadest smiles.) Why, then, madame, do you apply it to yourself?

Mr. Stevens' Housekeeper.—(With a wonderfully self-important air.) I have been waited upon by more than a dozen highly respectable white ladies and gentlemen, all of whom have insisted that I ought to come and demand an apology.

Our Partner.—(With a towering dignity commensurate with the occasion.) Madame, we have no apology to make.

Hon. (?) Thaddeus Stevens' Housekeeper.—(With the air of one who would protect another.) You are always abusing Mr. Stevens.

Our Partner.—(With a glow of patriotic exeitement on his honest face.) Mr. Stevens' acts are public property, and we have yet to learn that we must consult you in regard to what we shall say of them or him. Are you his keeper?

Housekeeper of our Congressman.—(Indignantly.) No! But I have plenty of backing—lots of it—white at that.

Our Partner.—(Savagely.) Why didn't you send some of your white backers here! We might have known better how to deal with them.

Old Thad's Housekeeper.—(In a fury.) If—if ever—if ever my name appears in your paper again—I will—*will—cowhide the editor!*

Exit the tan-colored termagant, in a fury; slamming the door behind her.

Increase of French Commerce.

From recent official returns we find that the imports of France in 1865 were more than those of 1864 by 254 millions of francs. The exports of last year exceeded those of the previous year by 275 millions.

In 1861 the French exports amounted to 1,926,260,000 francs, but rose to nearly 3,200,000,000 francs in 1865.

In 1865 the importations of the precious metals into France exceeded the exports by more than 223 millions.

In the customs and indirect taxes there is a surplus of 741 millions gained by the French Treasury.

Considering the recent liberal changes made in the commercial policy of France in accordance with the views of Bastiat and Chevalier, the above gratifying statements are highly instructive. They demonstrate the folly of the French protectionists, who prophesied nothing but ruin from the advance of France towards commercial freedom.

STRANGE ACCIDENT—A MAN BLOWN UP BY "PHARAOH'S SERPENTS" IN CHURCH.—We learn from the Quincy (Illinois) *Whig*, of the 20th instant, that "during the services at the Fifth street Methodist Episcopal Church last Monday evening, some matches in the pocket of a young man named Spencer, ignited from some cause, probably from accidental friction. He attempted to squelch out the flames, but some 'serpent eggs' being in the same pocket, tood fire, and commenced discharging their suffocating fumes and rolling out their horrid, snaky convulsions in a manner that for a time baffled all efforts to extinguish the 'infernal' combustion. The female portion of the audience was soon thrown into a wild state of alarm and disorder, resulting, however, in no serious consequences. The young man, we are told, had his hands and clothes somewhat burnt, though he fortunately escaped any very great or personal injury."

SUMNER WELL CHASTISED BY A BROTHER RADICAL.—Senator Fessenden, in the closing debate on the question, (the rejected amendment,) devoted about an hour to Sumner, whom he reviewed in a most scathing manner, politically and personally. He held up to the Senate, with a very lively sense of ridicule, the absurd methaphor and scholastic platitudes of the impracticable and theoretical Massachusetts Senator. He denounced his propositions as visionary, his elequence as a myth, and his speeches as a sham; adding, that if a member of Parliament read a speech from proof-slips, he would be coughed down by his fellow-members. Mr. Fessenden had collated several pages of Sumner's insane rhetoric, which he read, to the intense amusement of the Senate and the galleries. The Senate, without regard to party, relished this castigation; and when the Maine Senator had finished, Sumner was so completely annihilated that he barely had sense enough left to say nothing.

NADIR—SORAPE, (SYRIA).—A Jewish house was here recently excavated, perfectly preserved, that had been built about two hundred years before our present chronology. Besides furniture and vessels of various descriptions, which are said to be very similar to the ancient Egyptian articles of that kind, were discovered the five books of Moses, the Psalms of David, and a collection of Hebrew poetry, hitherto unknown.

"A King of England who should conspire "against the free press of his country, would un-"dermine the foundations of his own throne."—MCINTOSH.

"Where the press is free, and discussion unre-"strained, the mind, by collision of intercourse, "gets rid of its own asperities; a sort of insensible "perspiration takes place in the body politic, by "which those acrimonies which would otherwise "fester and inflame, are quietly dissolved and dis-"sipated.—CURRAN.

General Sherman has prohibited a party of Southerners from embarking at New Orleans for Mexico, on the ground that the policy of the Government was to prevent any alliance between the people of the South and the Imperialists.

General Joe Johnston employs about five hundred of his late Confederate soldiers in the repair of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As they became familiar with the pick and spade in the entrenchments, they work with knowledge, and are glad to obtain a living in this way.

"Little Jim."

The cottage was a thatched one, the outside old and mean,
Yet everything within that cot was wond'rous neat and clean.
The night was dark and stormy; the wind was howling wild;
A patient mother watched beside the death-bed of her child—
A little worn-out creature—his once bright eyes grown dim;
It was the collier's wife and child—they called him "Little Jim."

And oh! to see the briny tears fast hurrying down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought—she was afraid to speak,
Lest she might waken one she loved far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had that poor collier's wife.
With hands uplifted, see! she kneels beside the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He will spare her boy, and take herself instead.

She gets her answer from the child—soft fall these words from him:
"Mother, the angels do so smile, and beckon 'Little Jim!'
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but oh, I am so dry;
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and, mother, don't ye cry."
With gentle, trembling haste, she held a tea-cup to his lips;
He smiled to thank her as he took three little tiny sips—
"Tell father, when he comes from work, I said good night to him;
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep." Alas! poor Little Jim."

She saw that he was dying—that the child she loved so dear
Had uttered the last words she might ever hope to hear.
The cottage door is opened—the collier's step is heard;
The father and the mother met, but neither speak a word;
He felt that all was over—he knew his child was dead.
He took the candle in his hand and walked towards the bed.
His quivering lips give token of the grief he'd fain conceal—
And see! his wife has joined him—the strickened couple kneel,
With hearts bowed down with sadness, they humbly ask of Him
In Heaven once more to meet again their own poor "Little Jim."

High Testimony in Behalf of the South.

When the Senate of Virginia was about to adjourn, a unanimous vote of thanks and approbation was tendered to Lieutenant Governor Cowper, the presiding officer of that body, who responded in a handsome speech, which was published in our columns yesterday. From that speech we cull the following:

"And I believe solemnly that, of all the citizens of the United States, the people of the Southern States are decidely the most thoroughly loyal to the Constitution. *And these are the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate of the nation*—nay, I know it—and they are the sentiments of the best part of his Cabinet, who are now, to-day, standing, supporting and encouraging the Executive in the position he has taken."

These are not the words of what is called "a rebel." They are the words of an original and consistent Union man, who opposed secession from first to last; and who, for his fidelity to the Union cause, was elected by the Unionists, under the Alexandria Constitution, to the high position he now fills. This testimony to the loyalty of the Southern people deserves therefore to be written in letters of gold.—*Richmond Whig.*

Later from Europe.

We have four days later news from Europe.

Two vessels supposed to be intended for Chilian privateers had been seized in the London docks. The Peruvian ironclads were still detained by the French government at Brest, though the right to detain them was vigorously contested by the Paris *Opinion Nationale*, which contrasts the course pursued towards the Peruvians with the measures taken against the American "rebel" rams.

Advices from Paris with respect to the termination of the Mexican intervention grow less satisfactory with each mail.

There were rumors, apparently premature, of a ministerial crisis in England and the resignation of Earl Russell.

The advance in our national bonds abroad continued.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF BONDS.—*Nearly a Million and a half of Dollars Stolen.*—The largest robbery in financial circles for a long time past has just come to light in New York. The *Express* says:

It appears that the safe in an office, No. 38 Exchange Place, was entered on Wednesday or Thursday last, and a large amount of securities taken, of various kinds valued at nearly $1,500,000. The thief or thieves made a clean sweep. The numbers upon the bonds were but partially known at the time, but have since been quite fully ascertained and advertised. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the detective police, who have as yet, however, no clue to the missing property. It is thought the perpetator was a sneak-thief, who waited his opportunity, after a steady reconnoissance and when the coast was clear, to take possession of the bonds.

CLAIM FOR WAR DAMAGES.—It is stated that the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, is preparing to make a claim before Congress on behalf of this State for damages on account of the burning of the two bridges on the route from Washington to Frederick, destroyed by order of Lew. Wallace, at the battle of Monocacy, in July, 1864. General Wallace, in response from Mr. Thomas, says he ordered the burning of the bridges to retard Early's march upon Washington, by depriving him of facilities of crossing the stream, and that Early was thus detained thirty-six hours. A second object was to bring into action the forces detained to guard the bridges, the overpowering numbers of Early's troops making it imperative to concentrate all the Federal forces to hold the rebels in check.

Baltimbre Sun.

EXPEDITIOUS.—We understand that what is known as the "Air Line" to Memphis, between Norfolk and the great Mississippi mart, is beginning to transport a very large amount of frieght, and doing it in a very brief period.—Last week, or the week previous, an entire train loaded with cotton, was conveyed from Griffin, Georgia, to Norfolk, and from thence shipped to New York. While in transitu, the train was delayed an entire day on the Southside railroad, near Farmville, in consequence of the destruction of the bridge over Buffalo Creek. Notwithstanding this detention, the cotton was landed in New York within eight days from the time of leaving Griffin. This is remarkably expeditious—without precedent, we believe in the South.

The Southside railroad is now prepared to forward manufactured and other kinds of tobacco, to all points South and Southwest of Petersburg. To New Orleans and all intermediate points, persons can ship with the assurance that their goods will go directly through. This will be gratifying intelligence to our merchants, and they should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity.—*Petersburg Express.*

A young lady having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them comforted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there's as good fish in the sea as ever yet was caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale!"

During the violent hurricane of the 11th, on the French coast, 200 enormous blocks of stone, placed in front of the break-water at Cherbourg, to protect it from the action of the sea, were lifted by the waves and thrown over the wall into the harbor. Forty cannon, planted on the pier, were thrown into the sea. Such a storm had never before been experienced in that place.

IMMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.—The Gainesville (Fla.) *Era*, makes mention of the fast filling up of that State with emigrants from all parts of the world. It bids them welcome, and assures them of the kind reception they will receive from the people.

A young lady refused to go into the Woolwich Arsenal the other day because she heard that some of the muskets were without breeches.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 22, 1866.

A Word To Our Friends.

We have been sending our Weekly Paper to many subscribers on the books of the old firm, hoping to hear from them. From many we have received favorable responses. After the next number, we shall send to none who have not at that time complied with our terms. We cannot afford to do a credit business, and we hope those who have received the JOURNAL since it was resumed on the 8th of February last, will let us hear from them immediately, should they desire its continuance.

We hope soon to have it in our power to announce the resumption of the principal portion of the mail routes, so that our paper can reach at least the most of its old friends with greater facility than at present.

Will our our friends in the country exert themselves a little in our behalf?

"I love it, love you, Doctor Fell,
The reason why, I cannot tell;
But this indeed, I know full well,
I love it like you, Doctor Fell."

Though the people of New England received repeat from the South in what was peculiarly their quarrel—the revolutionary war: though for years they were enriched by their trade with the South, exchanging codfish, cheese, ice, onions, and woollen ware for cotton, tobacco, rice and naval stores, articles in demand in every market in the world: though the South furnished a genial home for many of their surplus population, who year by year interpenetrated and became amalgamated with Southern society: still they cherish a blind, unreasoning hatred of the South. No argument founded on facts or policy can reach them, though they be conclusive as a demonstration in Euclid, for "there are none so blind as they who will not see." Puritan obstinacy when hate is its element, is incorrigible. They have been, for generations, educated in hatred of Southern men, nor has their gallantry revolted at teaching hatred of Southern women. The school master and "school marm" have been abroad teaching the young idea how to shoot" Southern rights, while preachers, regular and irregular, now from the stump, and now from the pulpit, have dealt apostolic blows and knocks" at Southern morals.

Is there to be no end to this warfare? Does the prostration of the South, the wail from countless hearths, excite no compassion, awake no generous sentiment? We fear not. They gloat upon our ruin with savage triumph; they insist upon the Freedman's Bureau, because they know it to be torn in our flesh; they send us blood leaders, and commend them to our good offices by the declaration—"we do not send them to instruct white children whom we have made orphans, and reduced to poverty, but to educate the blacks to self-assertion, and in conformity with the New England views, they urge that the large military force encamped in our territory be retained to keep us in salutary awe; and they forbid the order of complaint to be heard, by the exclusion of our members from Congress.

No sensible man, no intelligent observer, believes that there is in the South any disposition to excite a second war against the United States, much less any secret organization, to contrive mischief and plot destruction. Such an idea can only be, in sanity, the spectre of a disordered imagination. New England asserts there is such a secret organization. It is a part of their capital in trade as politicians, and may well pass current in a region where the success of "gift enterprises," "bogus" philanthropy, and patent medicines, serve to defeat the noble aims and patriotic purposes of the President, they are content.

The rank and file of our late army had become, before the end of the war, weary and disgusted with service. The volunteer and conscript felt himself degraded into "the common soldier" by those who bore commissions, and even by city snobs, officers began to regard themselves as constituting distinct caste; and etiquette forbade all social intercourse between the officer and "enlisted man," even though children of the same parents, and though the latter was not on duty. The surgeon who sat by the bedside of the sick soldier, soothed by his sympathy, violated the prejudices of his class, and became a fit subject for discipline. We once heard it objected to a gallant officer that he kept company with privates." The soldier was badly clad, his rations scanty and inferior, because of the inability of the Confederacy to procure supplies, and the robbery of its agents, quartermasters, commissaries, &c., while funds destined for his pay were often diverted to purposes of their gain.

The soldier pined for home and the embrace of his neglected family. It is well known that in the last year of the war *scores* did not fight with the courage of their earlier campaigns, and deserted their standards in numbers. Many could not conceive any slavery more intolerable than service—to retain faithful to the end, as thousands did, required a virtue almost superhuman, and a patriotism which has never been excelled.

Now these men in the rank and file, constitute the great bulk of our fighting men. They desire repose, and are averse to painting for new battle fields, to be contested with the soldiers of Uncle Sam, no doubt to a man, a corporal's guard could be mustered among them to resist his authority, or to essay a new revolution. There may be some *few* officers, to be regarded not as proceeding from the people, but of the people, but as "*adventurers*," who lament the loss of rank, because of its emolument and consequence, and pomp, and who would gladly cast their lines again in troubled waters, but they are powerless.

We look confidently, hopefully to the future.—It would be indeed, a gloomy prospect were it not for the cloud that lowers on the horizon, surcharged with the wrath of New England, and athwart which flashes ever and anon the yet harmless lightnings of Stevens and Sumner, and Fred Douglass. We have faith in the sober second thought of the people; and we believe the virtue of a reunited and intelligent Democracy, the sun of our system, will soon dissipate its vapors, and leave not a "crack behind." The cry of the soldier in the hour of our final defeat, in his despair and pride, may have been "*Tout est perdu, sauf l'honneur*," but we have left more than honor; we still possess a region noted for fertility and the industry and intelligence necessary to stimulate its production to the highest degree. Our people in their adaptability to their changed condition display a pleasing versatility of talent and flexibility of character. Gentlemen dignify the humblest employment by their signal integrity and refined manners. Under the stimulus of necessity, manufactures and products, varied and numberless, are poured into our markets.

Wilmington exhibits a most gratifying vitality; every store and dwelling occupied, streets filled with an active population, wharves lined with shipping—everywhere the bustle and stir of prosperous trade. Some we know regard this apparent prosperity but as the hectic which precedes dissolution. We think differently. Admit the States of the South fully and substantially into the Union, withdraw the Freedman's Bureau, and despite of losses, vexations and embarrassment, all will be well in the future.

The Civil Rights Bill.

This unconstitutional measure, which has been pending before Congress for some time, has finally passed that body and is now in the hands of the President. The Republicans seem determined to provoke another veto, and we are glad to see from Washington letter writers that it will soon be forthcoming.

That the President would veto this measure seemed a foregone conclusion, when we consider his respect for the Constitution and courage to oppose the overwhelming majority by which Congress is controlled, as shown by his official action in his veto, and in his boldly expressed opinions in his late speech.

The bill is a very proper one to be passed by the present Congress. A party which has shown such utter disregard to all law and its determination to force negro equality upon the South, by overriding all constitutional restraints, would hardly be checked by one veto by the President, although the reasoning in that message will apply with equal force to this bill. It will be seen that this measure is but the second of a series of assaults upon the firmness of Mr. Johnson by the Radicals, and they will leave no means untried to carry out their purposes to its legitimate conclusion.

The President doubtless does not desire these issues, but come as often as they may, we believe he will meet them all as he has the first. The question will become one of courage between him and the radical leaders, the President supported on the one hand, by the Constitution and the loyal people of the United States, and the Radical leaders on the other by their conscious strength in Congress, and by northern fanatical majorities.

So closely and unanswerably does the reasoning of his veto message meet the unconstitutionality of this bill, that it would appear as if it is passed in order to humiliate the President by carrying it over his veto, or fearful of his popularity at the North, to force him into some position, they could use to his disadvantage and by means of which they could influence the ensuing elections.

The measures proposed by the bill are such as belong to the jurisdiction of State governments solely, and have constituted one of the principal features of legislation in all the Southern States, during the past winter, with the exception of Texas, whose Legislature has not yet convened; and such civil rights have been conferred upon the negro in all, as was regarded due them under their changed condition, influenced by an honest desire for their present good and future welfare, and as was warranted by their intelligence.

The people of the South are more interested in the negro than the Northern people can possibly be. They are domiciled amongst us and must necessarily here remain. Our lands comprise nearly the whole remaining wealth of the South, which will be valueless without cheap and reliable labor, and self-interest alone would control us to grant what justice demanded for our laboring population. The Civil Rights bill, therefore, is as unnecessary and hurtful as it is unconstitutional and factious.

Southern Trade with Europe.

We call attention to the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* in reference to the inauguration of a direct trade between Norfolk and Liverpool. Our people will surely not fail to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages offered by this line, and by a timely support of the enterprise, sustain an enterprise of so much importance to us.

Direct Trade with Europe.

The sailing of the splendid steamer, the "Ephesus," of three thousand tons, from Norfolk for Liverpool, on the 10th of April, as advertised in another column, looks more like the direct trade to Europe of which we have long talked, and for which we have long wished, than anything we have heretofore had the pleasure of announcing. The enterprise has been organized on a most substantial basis, British capitalists of the necessary energy and ample means, being identified with it.

The "Ephesus" is the *pioneer* steamer; to be reinforced or replaced in the coming autumn by two steamers of the very first class, which will together constitute a regular monthly line in each direction, between Norfolk and Liverpool. The amount of trade between the present time and the securing of the crops of the current year, cannot be very large, and the "Ephesus" is placed upon the line at some hazard of full cargoes in the interim, in order to assure the people of its establishment as a fixed fact, and to give them *familiarity* with it, ere the time arrives when the full tide of trade may be expected.

Unusual accommodations are afforded by this line to small shippers. Even those who are without foreign correspondents can ship a hogshead of tobacco or a bale of cotton, or articles of commerce of any kind, and the sale will be attended to and the proceeds invested as directed, by the agents. This is an advantage which will attract business to the line, and widen the circle of its friends.

Arrangements have been effected with the railroads leading South and Southwest, for moving cotton and other articles of export, with expedition and on the best terms, and every provision made which means and forecast could contrive, for making the enterprise a complete success. We bespeak for it, what we are sure it will receive, the universal favor and the patronage of our people. It is an enterprise of immense importance to us, in numerous ways; a truth which has been so frequently elaborated, and is so well understood, that we forbear at present to dwell upon it.

St. Patrick's Day.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of the 'Emerald Isle,' was celebrated with much spirit on Saturday by the Hibernian Association of this city. A procession under the command of James McCormick, Esq., Chief Marshal, was formed at the City Hall, and preceded by a band of music, marched in fine style through the principal streets, each member wearing a neat badge, and the Harp of Erin waving proudly in the breeze. They proceeded to St. Thomas' Church, where a finished oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Corcoran. At night the association, with numerous invited guests sat down to an elegant supper where wit, conviviality and generous sentiment gave zest to the entertainment, and all went "merry as a marriage bell," save when we gazed upon the emblem of Ireland's nationality and remembered that—

"The Harp that once thro' Tarra's halls
The soul of music shed,
Still hangs as mute on Tarra's walls
As if that soul had fled."

However, it was a most pleasing and gratifying display, well gotten up and well executed, and we are obliged to our friends of the Association for their courtesy and attention.

The Courts and the Freedmen's Bureau.

We have delayed noticing the interference by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the execution of the sentence of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county, on Saturday last, from no disposition to sanction what we are compelled to regard as a violation of orders on the part of those officials, but in order to do them no injustice by unnecessary haste.

The letter of Col. Beadle, which we publish elsewhere, makes it necessary for us, as public journalists, to notice a transaction which we, in common with our citizens, greatly regret, and which will, no doubt, be condemned by the authorities, when it comes before them for consideration.

The facts, as we understand them, are these:

There being several negroes to be tried by Court for larceny, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., the presiding Justice of the Court, called upon Col. Beadle, specially in reference to their punishment, as did Mr. Holmes, the State's Attorney, upon Major Wickersham, for the same purpose. Each were assured by these officers, that no interference would be made by their authority, provided the testimony of negroes were permitted, and in case of their conviction, the same punishment would be inflicted as upon white persons, for a similar offence. They were positively assured by both of these gentlemen that such would be the case.

And here we will state that Col. Beadle must certainly have misunderstood Mr. Wright, in supposing he called upon him to see if the necessity of whipping could not be obviated, for that gentleman knew what the law demanded as a punishment for larceny, and his oath required him to execute it. The inquiry of Mr. Wright must have had reference to offences of less grade, the punishment of which extended only to fines and imprisonment, in order, if possible, to avoid what would be useless punishment to the abandoned creatures who fill our State dockets, and also to save the costs of the prosecutions to the county.

When the negroes were tried, one of the first legal gentlemen of our bar was assigned as counsel, and he made an able and honest endeavor to acquit them. The negroes were granted the right, as has always been the case in our Courts, when negroes are defendants, to introduce negro testimony, but in these particular cases, they declined to do so, and several of them were duly convicted of larceny and sentenced to be whipped.

The sentence was executed on five of them, and shortly thereafter, two armed soldiers, followed by several highly excited negroes, marched into the Court House while the Court was in session, and upon the demand of the Chairman, stated their orders were to arrest the Sheriff, and the written order being required, they retired, having only verbal orders.

Mr. Wright, after consulting with the other members of the Court, immediately waited on Colonel Beadle at his office, and that officer subsequently addressed a note to the Court, asking a suspension of the punishment until he could receive further instructions from Raleigh.

We are extremely gratified to see by Colonel Beadle's letter that Major Wickersham did not order the arrest of the Sheriff, but that his armed guard was only sent to direct the whipping to be suspended, and we are still more gratified to learn that the armed men in the Court room, was not designed, and no intention to interfere with the operations of the Court was desired.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the officers in question should not have been directed by the circular order from Colonel Whittlesey, under date of Feb'y 16, 1866, which says:

"To avoid all conflict of jurisdiction between the civil Courts and officers of this Bureau, the following instructions are published:

1. In all cases of breaches of criminal law by freedmen, no objection will be made to trial by civil Courts, the testimony of colored witnesses being by law admitted: *Provided*, That punishments for crime are necessarily the same for whites and blacks,"

and to have permitted themselves to be governed by an order, bearing date Jan. 2, 1866, which prohibits whippings, and which is consequently rescinded by the later order.

It is to be regretted further, that the officers should have acted so hastily, upon the false statement of a negro, who made the charge from the rumors afloat in an excited crowd, when they had been positively assured by the Chairman and County Attorney, that the negroes should have a fair trial and be allowed the benefit of any and all witnesses they might wish to introduce, which was only such rights as have always been accorded to the negro by our law.

We regret further, that the law was not permitted to be executed here, as it has been in other counties of the State. In Cumberland, Judge Buxton recently sentenced negroes to be whipped for a similar offence, and the punishment was inflicted without interference by the officers of the Bureau.

In Orange county, at the session of the Superior Court, held last week, almost under the eye of Col. Whittlesey, we learn from a correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, "that twelve persons, two white and ten colored, were tried for larceny. In each case, the accused had the benefit of able counsel and an impartial trial. One only (a black) was acquitted, and the others, both white and black, received from 10 to 30 lashes each, which we will venture to say will have a very beneficial effect in securing our community from the many and vexatious annoyances to which we have been subjected. If the law should be as impartially and rigorously carried out in other counties, the wholesome influence resulting therefrom, will soon restore the former good name which our State enjoyed for honesty."

We cannot believe that it is intended that negroes are to go unpuished here, and are to be properly punished elsewhere, and are compelled to believe that the officers here, in the excess of zeal for the welfare of those committed to their care, have overstepped their authority, and we honestly think have acted contrary to the best interests of the community and of the negro population. And while we very readily accept the statement of Colonel Beadle, that he acted as he thought his duty required, and in good faith toward the Court, we still think, that the matter should be brought to the attention of the President, for the interests at stake and the damages done are too great to be left to the uncertain construction of subordinates of any department of the Government.

Meares.

It is stated on the outside of this paper that the remains of Edw'd Graham Meares arrived here on Saturday morning. They did not arrive until Sunday, and the funeral took place that afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, from St. James' Church.

We have the heart to speak the language of eulogy while contemplating the death of poor "EDDIE." We knew him well, but we can not do so without invading the sanctity of private life.—We will therefore, content ourselves with saying that he was one of eight *gentlemen* born to his mother; and one of two who fell fighting for his country. May they rest in peace, is our heartfelt humble prayer.

We entirely and heartily concur in the *Sentinel's* endorsement of the subjoined Board of Supervisors for the Insane Asylum.

The Legislature, at its late session, in order to the better management of the Insane Asylum, passed a bill placing the Institution directly under the management of the Governor and a Board of Supervisors, five in number, the Governor being *ex officio* the President of the Board.

In accordance with the law he has therefore made the following appointments for the Board of Supervisors:

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq.,
HON. THOS. BRAGG,
CHARLES DEWEY, Esq.,
T. H. SELBY, Esq.,
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD.

Better selections, we think, could not have been made.

ALMOST A DIFFICULTY.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon by the arrest of two colored soldiers, of the 37th U. S. C. T., by our city police, and the demand made for the surrender of the prisoners by two officers of said regiment. The whole affair, which bid fair at one time to become a conflict between the two powers, originated, we may say, through a misunderstanding on both sides.

The colored soldiers were arrested for violating one of the city ordinances and were accordingly lodged in the *cage*. Shortly after being placed in safe quarters a demand was made for them, by two officers of their regiment, that they be turned over to the military autorities. Our Marshal, who, by the way, is a very determined and gellemanly man, and is disposed to do anything which is proper and just, but who believes in doing his duty, objected to these proceedings unless proper written authority was shown, neither of these officers being in command of the post.

To this they objected, saying that they did not see that they were called upon to produce the authority for their actions; but subsequently a compromise was made by the men being sent back to the cell, while the officers went to produce their authority. An order from the commandant of the post was finally shown to the Marshal, who cheerfully released the prisoners to the military, who, we understand took charge of, and will prefer charges against them, for conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline.

Southern Railroads.

The New York *Watchman* thus speaks of the great lines of Railroad running North and South, through our city:

It seems that with the exception of about fifteen miles of staging between Branchville and Augusta, (which gap is being closed up at the rate of three miles per week,) rail communication between New York, Montgomery, Mobile, and all points in the South and South West, *via* the *Great Atlantic Seaboard Route*, is now complete. The Roanoke river at Weldon, it is true, has to be ferried, but the arrangements are very complete, and but little time is required. The bridge over that river at this point is about eighteen hundred feet in length, and will be completed by the first of April.

The iron-pile bridge over Pee Dee River, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been finished, and trains now pass over it. The iron-pile bridge over the Santee River, on the North-Eastern Railroad, between Florence and Charleston, will probably be finished by the middle of March, and the ferriage of the river obviated. A person buying a through ticket can leave New York in the eight A. M. train from Jersey City, and go through with great comfort to Wilmington, N. C., in forty-six hours, having choice of routes *via* Washington, Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon, N. C., or by the Old Bay Line steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk and Weldon, securing an excellent night's rest and good fare thereby. We are told that the time is the same by either route.

On the Wilmington and Weldon road, between Weldon and Wilmington, are as *elegant palace sleeping-cars* as can be found on any road in the United States. The connections with the Wilmington and Manchester road for Charlotte, Kingsville, Columbia, and all points South are certain. It is confidently expected that by the first of April the whole route to all Southern cities will be unbroken, and through ticket and baggage arrangements be effected.

The bridge over Alligator Creek having been completed, the train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad came through to the depot on Saturday afternoon.—The road is now complete to Kingsville, and the delays heretofore experienced will be avoided.

We learn that an extra freight train will be put on the road during the coming week, rendered necessary by the increased business of the road, thereby extending additional freighting facilities to the public.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

DEAD.—Captain John C. Ward, of the late Confederate army, died at his home, in Bedford county, Va., on the 6th inst. He commanded the Lynchburg Rifles from the Spring of 1862 till the close of the war.

Joseph Mayo, Esq., for many years Mayor of Richmond, until the last, when the Federals wouldn't allow him to be a candidate, has announced that he will accept the suffrages of the people this year.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—General Cheatham was married at the First United Presbyterian Church to-day. A large number of persons were present, including Generals Hood, Buckner, Maury and Anderson.

Gen. Evans, who was on the Confederate side at Manassas and Ball's Bluff or Leesburg, is in Texas, looking up a place for South Carolinians to settle.

The wife and children of ex-Governor Isham G. Harris have applied for permission to the United States authorities to join the Governor in Mexico.

Mr. Montgomery, a former Confederate soldier, living near Sweet Water, Tennessee, was murdered by Union desperadoes a few days ago.

Rev. J. L. M. Curry, formerly of the Confederate Congress, is preaching in Montgomery, Alabama.

E. H. Sears has been confirmed by the United States Senate as direct tax Commissioner for North Carolina.

Strong efforts are being made to get ex-Senator Gwin, now a prisoner at Fort Jackson, released.

It is stated that Gen. Frank P. Blair has been appointed Collector for the port of St. Louis.

THE CHOLERA.—It looked, a few weeks ago, that the cholera would approach this country, if it came at all, by way of the Southern coast. After its ravages in the French West India Islands had been somewhat allayed, it would seem that it leaped at one bound from Guadaloupe to Dominica; and it had not much further than the distance between these two islands to travel, to reach our Southern seaboard. Some, at least, of our Southern cities are paying close attention to quarantine, and it is advisable that they should all do so.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—First, look to the color. If it is white, with a yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy.

These modes are given by old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

KEEP IN GOOD HUMOR.—It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always disagraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another, and even then noble rage seldom mends the matter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—There is considerable talk in Washington about a difficulty between two prominent politicians, caused by the one kissing the other's wife. Whether it will come to "coffee and pistols" for two or not, remains for future developments to determine.

It is said that Secretary McCulloch takes the recent letter of Controller Clarke very quietly, and will pursue the course he has marked out without any reference to the letter in question. He does not consider that the letter calls for any reply from him.

Republican Senators on the Reconstruction Committee will endeavor to agree on a constitutional amendment that will be satisfactory to the party. So says a Republican dispatch from Washington.

The President has approved of the act concerning the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses.

President Johnson has determined to have forty thousand negro troops, now stationed at the South mustered out within the coming month.

THE RICHMOND GOLD.—The latest in regard to the gold of the Richmond banks is the following from the Washington Chronicle of the 18th inst: "The specie claimed by the Richmond banks remains in the vaults of the treasury department, and will not be surrendered until further proof is forthcoming. Important testimony has been elicited which will doubtless interfere with the claims as set forth by the banks, which are now making extraordinary exertions to secure what they deem their property."

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED NOTES.—An office has been established in Washington which will result in great benefit to national banks, in the prompt exchange of new for mutilated notes, and indirectly benefit the public, in keeping in circulation perfect notes, thus lessening the danger of the counterfeiter being able to deceive, as it is well known that their main hope to circulate bogus notes depends very much upon the genuine circulating medium being partially worn out.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—It is currently reported, that the headquarters of this company are being removed to Baltimore; the reason assigned therefor being the facilities from that point for transportation of freight North and West. General Johnston and Mr. Ficklin are said to be in Baltimore now. General P. T. Moore has, it is said, resigned the Secretaryship of the Company.

MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—A dispatch from Washington states that the President has authorized a telegram to be sent to Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, requesting the latter to withhold the credentials of election from John T. Monroe, Mayor elect of New Orleans, and thus prevent his assumption of the office, on account of his alleged disloyalty.

John Bell, of Tennessee, has declared in favor of negro suffrage, with a property qualification of $250; and also for the admission of negro testimony in civil courts. He expresses the belief, however, that the African race, in a state of freedom, will, in time, become extinct.

President Johnson was informed on Monday, by a friend just returned from Europe, that his policy had the approval of intelligent American sympathizers in Europe. The President expressed pleasure at the information, and complained of the do-nothing policy of Congress.

The Provost Marshal of the Norfolk district announces that certain articles of silver ware which came into the possession of the military authorities of that department during the war, will be returned on application to Colonel W. L. James, Chief Quartermaster and Financial Agent, Richmond.

Cotton growing last year was unusually lucrative in Southern Illinois. Jefferson County produced one-half million pounds, which at Western prices (forty-five cents per pound) is worth $225,000, while some of the counties below raised four times that amount.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—In accordance with the official notification given by our government a year ago, the treaty regulating trade between this country and Canada, known as the Canadian reciprocity treaty, after an existence of ten years, has expired.

LECTURE ON GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON.—Gen. R. E. Colston is announced to deliver a lecture in Baltimore on Thursday evening the 22d inst., entitled "Personal Recollections of Stonewall Jackson and a Critical Discussion of his Military Character."

THE LEE ENDOWMENT FUND.—A considerable amount of money has recently been raised in New York by Rev. S. D. Stewart, to enable the Trustees of Washington College to endow another Professorship and otherwise enlarge the usefulness of that institution.

ABOVE HIS BUSINESS.—Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, has written a very impudent letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. He attempts to make it appear that Mr. McCulloch is not fit for the high office he fills.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—It seems from a published letter of Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster General, that the Republicans had the assistance of the official influence of that cabinet officer, in the recent elections.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK was celebrated in a most extensive and magnificent style. It is estimated that the parade was composed of fifty thousand of the daughters and sons of the Emerald Isle.

Capt. Matthews, sub-commissioner of Freedmen at Magnolia, Mississippi, having made unfounded statements concerning the treatment of negroes by white persons, has been published as a libeller by the citizens.

DISMISSED.—An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Loudon county, Virginia, has been dismissed by General Howard for charging a fee for the restoration of certain property to its rightful owner.

General Burnside will probably receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Rhode Island.

On Thursday the steamship Etna arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with seven hundred emigrants.

The India cotton crop is 40,000 bales short.

STATE ITEMS.

MAJOR GEE.—The trial of this gentleman is still pending. The commission has adjourned until Wednesday, when the introduction of witnesses for the defence will begin. His counsel have subpœnaed a large number of witnesses, and the trial will consume some days yet. There seems to be but little doubt of his acquittal.

JUDGE OSBORNE.—The Charlotte *Times* says that this distinguished gentleman has returned to the practice of law in that "City." The *Times* justly says that the Judge is one of the first lawyers in the State.

WELDON BRIDGE.—The re-construction of the bridge across the Roanoke at Weldon, which will be completed in April, will cost $60,000, one half the original cost of building it.

A regular line of steamers has been established on the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, holding daily communication with Newbern from Norfolk.

The ladies of Raleigh are preparing a petition to the President for the pardon of Mrs. Ball.

PATRICK MURPHY, ESQ.—We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, one of the Commoners from the county of Sampson, who has been critically ill at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, for several weeks, is pronounced, by his physicians, to be now out of danger. This will be gratifying intelligence to the numerous friends of this gentleman.—*Rd. Standard.*

The best way to discipline one's heart against scandal, is to believe all stories to be false, which ought not to be true.

What is love? A little sighing, a little crying, and a great deal of lying.

The Whipping on Saturday.

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L.,
Wilmington, N. C., March 19.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Herald:

I desire to correct, through your columns, what may be erroneous impressions arising from the interference by the freedmen's bureau with the execution of the sentence of public whipping upon some freedmen on Saturday last.

The following is briefly the account of the matter as I understand it:

On the 27th ult. I received a communication from a committee appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, requesting further information upon the question of jurisdiction in cases of breach of criminal law by freedmen.—Some time thereafter, I addressed a reply to the communication of the committee, enclosing a copy of circular No. 1, from the assistant commissioner for the State, of Feb. 16, 1866.

This circular states that in such cases "no objection will be made to trial by civil courts, the testimony of colored witnesses being by law admitted, *provided* that punishments for crime are necessarily the same for whites and blacks."

Upon this information the court, at its session last week, proceeded to try such cases, convicted several colored prisoners and ordered punishment by public whipping.

Before this punishment was inflicted, on Saturday, W. A. Wright, Esq., presiding member of the court, called upon me and asked if I had any means to take these punishments into my own hands, and thereby, as I understood him, save the necessity of whipping. I replied frankly that I had no available means of punishment, as the force at my command was not sufficient to afford guards.

It was also mentioned that Circular No. 1 gave the court authority, and I knew no order preventing it, and other conversation to the same general effect. I was very busy, and gave the matter not so much thought as it probably demanded.

As I was returning from dinner and passing the court house, I saw an excited crowd of colored persons, and was called by Major Wickersham, who informed me he was about to stop the whipping (then going on). He meanwhile sent two orderlies (armed soldiers, I believe), to direct the sheriff to delay the whipping until the matter could be investigated, and I went into the major's office. The orderlies returned for written orders, and the major wrote out hastily a paper which I understood to be the same as the verbal orders—that he was informed colored persons were being whipped who were not allowed colored evidence. This complaint was made to the major, and received his attention, just as all complaints do. He did not order the arrest of the sheriff, but directed the whipping to be suspended until he could investigate the case.

Major Wickersham knew nothing, or very little, of my communication to the Court, and nothing of the conversation with Judge Wright. The correspondence was during his absence.

Dec. 26, 1865, Major Wickersham addressed a communication to Col. Whittlesey, Asst. Commissioner at Raleigh, upon this subject, and had received in reply this endorsement:

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
HEADQUARTERS ASST. COMMISSIONER,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 2, 1866.

Respectfully returned to the Superintendent of the Southern District. Whipping, and letting or binding to servitude, are regarded as parts of the old slave codes, and will not be allowed.

By command of Col. Whittlesey, Asst. Com'r.
(Signed) FRED. H. BEECHER,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

The Major was, at that time, Superintendent, and this order was unknown to me until shown to Mr. Wright and myself Saturday, P. M. This endorsement, and the complaint before stated, governed the Major, and he deemed it, (as I should have done in his place), his duty to inquire into the matter.

It was unfortunate that the orderlies had to pass into or through the Court room, but this was not contemplated, and was not intended to interfere with the operations of the Court.

I immediately addressed a respectful communication to the honorable Court, through Mr. Wright, its presiding officer, enclosing a copy of the foregoing endorsement, and requested a suspension of such punishment until I could receive dispatches from Raleigh. For those I wrote immediately, and now await them. I regard the whole matter as unfortunate, but unavoidable, and defensible under the circumstances, and have cheerfully to say, as I did to them, that my action is not taken as questioning the pure motives which, I am sure, govern the honorable Court.

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
Brevet Lt. Col. and Superintendent.

A New Military Order.

An order, issued by Colonel O. Brown, on the 12th inst., and approved by Major General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, gives effect to the laws passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at its late session, in relation to criminal cases and proceedings at law, or in equity, in which colored persons are parties. This order forbids, "until further orders," the trial of criminal cases "by any officer or agent of the Bureau in this State," except such as may have been commenced before the date of the order.—It makes it the duty of the "Assistant Superintendents" to attend such trials or preliminary hearings within their jurisdiction, to which a colored person may be a party, or in which such person shall be a witness. The Assistant Superintendents will not, however, interfere with the action of the Court, act as attorneys, or offer arguments. They are to "confine themselves to such friendly suggestions to colored persons concerned, or their cousel, as may be necessary." It is made their duty to make "immediate report of any instance of oppression or injustice against a colored party, whether prosecutor or defendant, and in cases of the improper rejection of colored evidence, &c., &c. It would be premature to offer any conjectures as to the probable operation of this new order. We can, however, distinctly see wherein it may be abused.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. N. P. BANKS, (late Major General,) whose distinguished and brilliant campaigns in the Valley of Virginia, and subsequent achievements near Shreveport, in Louisiana, are well remembered by our readers, (and for whose forethought as a collector of commissary stores the late Stonewall Jackson always expressed the warmest admiration,) is now a member of Congress from Massachusetts. In this last capacity he delivered a speech a few days ago, advocating an appropriation to defray the expenses of the American exhibitors at the great Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1867.

In the course of his remarks he insisted that the civilized world was profoundly interested in the large and miscellaneous assortment of old shoes, boots, haversacks and other trumpery which the war has scattered in such profusion throughout the land. Among other things, he said:

"A pair of worn out shoes and the dress of an American soldier, the shelter tent under which he slept, his bayonet, his musket, his knapsack, his cap—whatever he has—will attract more attention, draw a greater crowd of people, and hold them longer and faster in study and observation, than the crown jewels of England and France and all the European States combined."

The idea of such an assortment of rubbish as the above attracting more attention than the crown jewels of all the European States combined is very funny.

If Congress shall decide to devote a portion of the space which has been allotted to the United States in the "great exhibition" to old clothes, we trust that Banks shall be put in charge of them. Banks must have worn out a great many "boots" and "shoes" in his famous Valley campaign as well as during his excursion into the interior of Louisiana.

SIEGE OF FORT SUMTER.—The Daily South Carolinian entreats those Confederate officers who were, at any period, in command of the defences of Fort Sumter and Moultrie to put their facts, observations and opinions on record, that the future historian may have the proper authorities before him. Let nothing be left to oblivion, and still less to falsehood. We should like similar testimony in regard to the nature of the defences and the character of the struggle, all along our coast, from Cape Fear to the Savannah.

To the stricken mother, the couch whereon her child lies dead is a lone island of thought surrounded by a solemn sea of silence.

Let your hair turn gray if it will, but never say dye.

NEWS BY MAIL.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The delay of Congress to act upon the great questions connected with the currency caused some embarrassment in business affairs ; but now a new trouble has arisen from the conflict between the Comptroller of the currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is very evident that Mr. Stevens is the champion of the Clarke interest, which represents also all the formidable powers, financial and political, that are now arrayed against the Secretary of the Treasury, as a supporter of the President and his policy. Mr. McCulloch's plan of a gradual reduction of the currency, by withdrawing the greenbacks, has been condemned by powerful interests, by the restrictionists, by the speculators, and by holders of large stocks of goods and merchandize, and by the national banks, which enjoy the profits of large deposits of currency. But, adding to all this the weight of the radical politicians, it is easy to see that Mr. Clarke, the Comptroller, will, in the House, break down the project of Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary.

Some inquiry is made whether the Secretary will retain the services of the Comptroller. It is evident that there is fundamental disagreement between them upon a subject that interests the country more than any other, excepting, perhaps, reconstruction. Probably there may be some personal as well as political difference. One would think so from the petulant and rather disrespectful tone of Mr. Clarke's letter.

The letter was shown to Mr. McCulloch this morning, who said that he had seen it before.—The letter was sent some days ago, before publication, to Mr. McCulloch. It was certainly proper, on the part of Mr. Clarke, if he was co-operating with Mr. Stevens, in the effort to defeat the Treasury bill in the House, to advise the Secretary of the fact. This financial and political misunderstanding will bear heavily upon the business interests of the country. It will bring business to a stand, and will tend to discredit the country abroad. It all goes to show that we have not, and are not likely to have very soon, any fixed and stable financial basis, or any political co-operation even among the loyal Republicans.

Senator Sherman's proposition, offered at this time, may be, or ought to be, adopted, if the McCulloch project is to fail.

[illegible] OF CURRENCY WORKING FOR THE [illegible] NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The [illegible] of Currency has been at the [illegible] to prevent the passage of the loan [illegible] in the interests of the Radical [illegible] elated by the success of their [illegible] New Hampshire. Upon [illegible] victory in Connecticut; but the [illegible] has directed the removal of some post-[illegible] that State who are hostile to him. This [illegible] in Republican circles. The New [illegible] will hardly be allowed to succeed [illegible]

[illegible] FENIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14. The following is given [illegible] the general idea of the [illegible] order in this city. Thir-[illegible] said to have been formed [illegible] fully filled. These are divided [illegible] rumor gives the post of [illegible] as follows: First regiment in-[illegible] Duke, formerly commanding [illegible] under the rebel General Mor-[illegible] infantry, Col. Thibodaux, [illegible] volunteers, in the rebel army ; [illegible] infantry, Colonel Murphy, former-[illegible] New York volunteers, Coro-[illegible] army.

[illegible] WHIPPLE FILE COMPANY.

BOSTON, March 14. The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company is announced to-day with heavy liabilities. The capital stock of the company was $700,000, and it recently petitioned [illegible]

[illegible] is attributed to having on hand [illegible] goods which cannot be sold except [illegible] the means of the company have [illegible] recently in efforts to re-[illegible]

[illegible] OF COTTON.

[illegible] March 13. The Clarksville correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* charges that [illegible] agents have seized one thousand [illegible] bales of cotton, which it was well [illegible] known did not belong to the late [illegible]. Through a third party the Treasury [illegible] the owners of the cotton to release [illegible] of three hundred bales. The [illegible] and the cotton was re-[illegible] at much greater expense than it would have [illegible] the owners. Every effort was [illegible] at New Orleans to secure [illegible] the cotton, but it failed.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.

It is evident that the republican members, as distinguished from the radical faction in congress, are becoming more and more adverse to a rupture with the President. They are disposed to strike out some new line of action, whereby they will avoid collision with the President, retain the [illegible] and afford time for the consideration by the people of the policy proposed by the President in regard to restoration. Some of the members propose that Congress should close the session after admitting Tennessee and Arkansas, in deference to the President's wishes and opinions. They [illegible] this concession to him, and he, in turn, is [illegible] the power of Executive patronage against [illegible] that is to say, not against the republican party proper. This scheme leaves the radicals out in the cold. The Executive axe will [illegible] to fall upon them wherever they may be [illegible]

This plan involves a separation of the radical [illegible] from the Union republicans. The small conservative element of the present Congress will [illegible] this arrangement, for it would destroy [illegible] hope of an immediate rupture and collision. [illegible] there is a majority in both Houses of members [illegible] to come into this arrangement, and it is not [illegible] that the President will not approve of it : [illegible] he has positively assured a leading conservative Senator that he will not make any removals at present. Besides this, it is understood by some influential republican members of the House that the President is not disposed to enter upon any course of proscription. This is understood in [illegible] where, as democratic politicians in-[illegible] the democracy are heart and soul with Johnson in his fight against the radicals, and all [illegible] expected that the President should remove [illegible] office holder under him who fails to sustain [illegible] the Stevens and Sumner revolution.

IOTA.

Popularity of General Lee.

A Washington correspondent of one of the Northern papers says: "When General Lee was in this city a short time ago, he sat for his picture at Brady's gallery. The fact became known, of course, and ever since Mr. Brady has been overrun with orders for copies of the picture. It would seem that almost every family in Washington, and many in Baltimore, wish to have hanging in their parlors a representation of the form and features of the great Confederate chieftain, to judge from the rush there has been for copies of the portrait. The latter, of course, is all that could be desired in the way of artistic excellence. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is very evident that the time ever comes when the American people will be allowed to manifest the real feelings of their heart, they will confer upon Gen. Lee such a testimonial of their affection as will put to the blush the disgusting toadyism that is lavished upon Gen. Grant."

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on the 30th of this month. It begins at fifty-three minutes past 9 o'clock, and is at its total at fifty-nine minutes past 10, and begins to disappear at thirty-nine minutes past 12. It is visible throughout the United States.

A Voice from Europe.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* under date of March 12th, 1866, thus writes to that paper, with reference to the President's restoration policy, and the action of Congress :

A gentleman just returned from Europe called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President, which resulted in a free conversation that took wide range. The latter was assured that the Executive opinions and politics were well understood abroad among intelligent men since the publication of his different messages, speeches, and addresses to delegations from Southern States, and that they also commended themselves to nearly all Europeans who were at heart friendly to a perpetuity of our Union and institutions. The President replied that he hoped so, that he never had any concealments, and that he tried to express himself so as to be understood of all men. In fact he considered that the was understood by all except such as were determined to misunderstand him. He desired to restore the Union in fact, as it already was in theory, and to secure to all the States, North and South, every constitutional right they were entitled to ; but he was now met by men who were iconoclasts, who opposed all his plans of reconstruction and never submitted any of their own. "Why" said he, "Congress has now been in session nearly four months, and what has it done? What is its policy? Can any one answer? It seems to me apparent that it has none. It puts itself in the position of cavilling at all propositions from any one else, and of failing to originate any of its own. It is doing nothing whatever in the work of reconstruction. Texas is at this instant organizing a State government of its own. If Congress is opposed to my plan of reconstruction, and believes this State not only out of the Union, but its citizens not in a condition to exercise the right of self-government, why does it not depose the Provisional Governor, oust the officers elected by the people, and impose some other and better form of government? Why does Congress adhere to this dog-in-the-manger policy of refusing to recognize the only government that State has, and yet declining to give a better one?" He then referred to Mr. Lincoln's system of reconstruction, and asserted that Tennessee, at least, was entitled to exercise the constitutional prerogatives of a State by virtue of her action in pursuance of Mr. Lincoln's policy, &c. His remarks will find an echo in the awakened judgment of the people.

General Lee—Fenianism.

The following scraps are from the Washington correspondence of the New York *News* :

POPULARITY OF GEN'L LEE.

"When General Lee was in this city a short time ago he sat for his picture at Brady's gallery. The fact became known, of course, and ever since Mr. Brady has been overrun with orders of the picture. It would seem that almost every family in Washington, and many in Baltimore, wish to have hanging in their parlors a representation of the form and features of the great Confederate chieftain, to judge from the rush there has been for copies of the patriot. The latter of course, is all that he could desired in the way of artistic excellence. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is very evident that if the time ever comes when the American people will be allowed to manifest the real feelings of their hearts they will confer upon Gen. Lee such a testimonial of their affection as will put to the blush the disgusting toadyism that is lavished upon Gen. Grant."

IMMENSE RESOURCES OF THE FENIANS.

"Mr. Seward was informed a few days ago, by persons who professed to be accurately informed, that the Fenians had a military force of 50,000 men enrolled, organized and armed, and commanded by experienced officers; that they have fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels now lying in the lake ports; and that all these are only a part of their resources. It is possible that a proclamation may be issued, warning people not to be engaged in these movements; but from all I can learn, I think it extremely doubtful that the Government will take any notice of it. Mr. Seward will probably point to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone in the British Parliament, as abundant reason for non-interference; and the expeditions to Canada will be allowed to proceed."

THE GREAT ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—No clue to the detection of the theives who stole the million and a half dollars' worth of bonds from the office in Exchange Place, N. Y., has yet been obtained, and the robbery still continues a subject of wonder and speculation in Wall street regions. Mr. Rufus L. Lord is the person whose office was robbed. He is over eighty years of age, and, it is stated, employed no clerks, having for many years attended to his business personally. The *Tribune* says :

Mr. Lord had taken the precaution to register most of his United States stocks, and to fill up to his own order his United States 7.30 per cent. Treasury bonds. His practice was to select the larger denominations of the latter. His certificates of Delaware and Lackawanna, and New Jersey and Central and other shares cannot, of course, be used by other person than himself or his duly constituted attorney. His western Railway bonds are payable to bearer, but the numbers are known, and the payment of interest stopped. Mr. Lord is a wealthy and esteemed citizen, retired from active business for many years past. His large fortune was chiefly in United States securities and real estate. We believe he was a subscriber to every loan offered by the government during the war, and to the 7.30 per cent. loan at its close, and was always prompt, earnest and confident in the support of the public credit.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser says:

"The President evidently feels that he is master of the situation, and he is terribly in earnest in his opposition to Congress, especially when he finds himself attacked as he was on Saturday by Mr. Stevens. He told a New England Congressman on Monday that Louisiana is now more loyal than she ever was, her large foreign population never having transferred the allegiance which they bore to France before the treaty of transfer; and that South Carolina is more loyal than she has been since the nullification fever began to break out. But he grimly intimated that other sections of the Union are not displaying much loyalty, and that the next rebellion may be commenced in Massachusetts.

Southern History of the War—"The Lost Cause."

Editor of the Norfolk Virginian:—I notice an advertisement in the Baltimore *Sun*, signed "R. Booth," for agents to sell "Pollard's *Revised* Southern History of the War." I know of no such book. I have "revised" no such work. The publication referred to is merely some old annals of the war I wrote, revamped by C. B. Richardson, with a new title, and attempted to be put upon the market for an original and elaborate History of the War, which I now have in the press of E. B. Treat & Co., 130 Grand Street, New York, entitled "The Lost Cause," and designed by me as a complete and standard history of the late Southern Confederacy.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Norfolk, March 14, 1866.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPTHERIA.—Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diptheria, and he relates that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by its timely application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little, at the same time, in order to act on the deep seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WORLD.—Ah, this beautiful world! Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself lies not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on our hearths ; and all without and within is dismal, cold, and dark. Every heart has its secret sorrows, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 15, 1866.

The following abstract of the Act for collecting Revenue is published in advance of the full copy of the law, because some of its provisions require immediate action.

The entire law will be printed and circulated as soon as the printers can finish their work

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Abstract of the Act for the Collection of Revenue.

There will be no valuation until 1867.

The tax of the present year is on the valuation of 1860. In case of increase in value since 1860, by means of mines of metal, coal, or other valuable thing being discovered or worked, or by reason of new buildings being erected, or where lands or town lots have, since 1860, decreased in value by reason of fire or other extraordinary cause, or by reason of failure of mines, there is to be a new valuation by the list taker and two freeholders. *This new valuation is to be on the basis of valuation of real estate in 1860.*

List takers appointed at first Court after January 1st. Should Court fail, three Justices may appoint on or before April 1st ; notice to be served within ten days. Lists to be taken between the 2d Monday in April and 1st Thursday in May. Lists refer to April 1st, to be returned to Clerk on or before 4th Monday in May.

Clerk to furnish Comptroller with abstract on or before 1st Monday in July.

Clerk to deliver duplicates to Sheriff on or before July 1st.

Licenses and returns under schedule B, of the Revenue Act, refer to July 1st.

Sheriffs to return list to Clerk of taxes collected under Schedule B, on or before 2nd Monday in August. Clerk to send duplicate thereof to Comptroller on or before 3rd Monday in August.

Clerk to make out list of taxes received by him and report the same to Court next preceding 1st July and pay to Sheriff.

Sheriff to pay taxes into Treasury between 30th June and 1st November the present year.

By aid of the above summary the County Courts may proceed with the appointment of list takers, and the list takers may perform their duty.

With the above exceptions, the law is substantially the same as the law of 1858-'59, which may be used as a gide until the present Acts can be printed and distributed.

In all cases when necessary or convenient, the Chairman of the County Court may call a special term, giving ten days' notice. Where counties have failed to lay county taxes at the first term in this year, the next regular term, or a special term called as above, may lay the taxes.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The following interesting decision, on a subject of interest to many of our subscribers, has just been made public :

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter in reference to the stamp duty on subscription paper, where the subscribers each agree to take stock in a railroad company, has decided that such subscription, unless the sum subscribad is paid when the list is signed, is held to create a promise to pay a definite and certain sum of money, and therefore each person signing his name and not paying his subscription at the time, should affix and cancel a stamp appropriate to the promissory amount subscribed. If a person signs the list and pays his subscription at the same time, his signing the paper would be a mere memorandum, and as such would not be subject to stamp duty. If a subscription list made in such a form as that subscribers bind themselves to pay only in the event of a certain amount being raised, then each signature is held to form an agreement or contract, as subject to stamp duty of five cents.—But if each signer agrees to pay unconditionally, then each creates a new instrument, subject to a stamp duty as a promissory note.

THE SUPREME COURT AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—The National House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court from ten to nine. It has been but three years since the number of judges was raised from nine to ten, a new circuit being created for the Pacific States. There being a vacancy on the bench since the decease of Justice Catron, the present reduction, if it goes into effect, will not legislate any judge out of office ; it, however, necessitates an extensive rearrangement of the circuits. By the new law, the late Justice Catron's circuit disappears entirely, being divided among the others ; Louisiana and Texas are added to Jestice Wayne's circuit ; West Virginia is taken from Chief Justice Chase and added to Justice Swayne's ; Kentucky and Tennessee to Justice Davis' ; and Arkansas to Justice Miller's. Some other adjustments are also made. South Carolina is taken from Justice Wayne and given to Chief Justice Chase, and Wisconsin is taken from Justice Davis and given to Justice Miller. Nevada, just admitted, is added to Justice Fields' circuit.

By the above bill the fourth judicial circuit, assigned to Chief Justice Chase, is reconstructed so as to comprise the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Baltimore Sun.

False Witness.

"It is stated that Gen. Robert E. Lee testified before the Reconstruction Committee that he never took an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, but always scrupulously avoided doing so."

The above is from the Boston *Advertiser*, and is, of course, utterly untrue in fact, and in spirit slanderous and libellous in the last degree.

That Gen. Lee never took an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, may, indeed, be true, inasmuch as it is possible, though not probable, that no occasion ever arose demanding that formality. But he who intimates that he hypocritically evaded the service of his lips to a cause in which he embarked his fortune, his family, his fame and his life, utters a slander too contemptible even for Jacobin politics. It would almost make Forney blush—a simile which exhausts reproach.—*Pet. Index.*

DON'T LIKE IT.—We have seen it stated that Gov. Graham has addressed a note to the reconstruction committee asking the privilege of cross-questioning witnesses that may be introduced to testify as the condition of affairs in this State.—Alluding to the matter the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says :

It is said that ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has addressed a note to the committee on reconstruction, of Congress, asking leave to cross-examine the witnesses who may be brought forward to testify in relation to the condition of affairs in the State of which he is a citizen.—Mr. Graham holds no official position, at this time, which might authorize him to make the request. He, therefore, is officiously intermeddling with what is not his own, but everybody's business. If Mr. Graham is allowed to intervene on behalf of North Carolina, Mr. Anybody Else, in fact any number of Anybody Elses will have the right to intrude upon the committee, and interrupt their labors.—Mr. Graham's request is slightly impudent, and it should not be granted.

EMIGRATING FROM THE SOUTH.—Quite a number of North Carolinains, accompanied by their families and household goods and gods, pass though this city daily, *en route* for Indiana. They come from Western North Carolina, and say they are going to Indiana because the land there is better than in their native State. There are other reasons, too obvious to require mention, why Indiana, Illinois, or several other States, might be regarded as preferable, as places of residence, to North Carolina, or even Virginia.—*Richmond Times.*

A Pertinent Question.

The National *Republican* says : "As President Johnson was in the United State Senate, and Mr. Maynard in the House of Representatives from Tennessee, after the ordinance of secession was adopted by that State, the very pertinent question comes to us ; 'If they were entitled to their seats then, Congress of course regarded the secession ordinance as null and void. And if secession did not take Tennessee out of the Union, when and how did she get out ?' "

CLOUDS OF PIGEONS.—The atmosphere of Cincinnati was disturbed on Thursday by the flight of prodigious flocks of pigeons, the whirr of whose innumerable wings at times was heard like the rush of the wind through a leafy wilderness.—It is conjectured that this extraordinary move-ment of birds indicates the breaking up of a pigeon roost in Indiana. The pigeons were flying from the southeast to the northwest, out of range.

CHESAPEAKE AND ALBEMARLE CANAL.—In pursuance of the action of the late General Assembly, Gov. Worth has appointed Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith and Col. D. D. Ferebee, commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company. The selection is admirable, both on account of the localities of the gentlemen and their entire competency for the work.

Ral. Sentinel.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is called high words they generally use low language.

A little thing is sometimes a great matter.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19th.

All newly elected city officers have been duly installed, with the exception of Monroe, Mayor, and Nixon, Alderman, whose functions have been temporarily suspended, as coming within the exceptions made by the President's proclamation.

Mr. J. Rosseau has been installed as Mayor *pro tempore*, by order of Gen. Canby.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden reviewed Governor Graham's letter, published in the *National Intelligencer*, which he said was written to show that the investigations of the Reconstructing Committ e were not impartial.—Mr. Fessenden did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he acting in the capacity of prosecutor. If Mr. Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North Carolina, he could do so.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Loan Bill was rejected, and recommitted it to the Committe on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The House passed a bill to protect from legal prosecution Union officers for acts committed during the war by order of their superiors.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, March 19th.

Foreign dates to the 9th inst. have been received.—Sales of cotton for the week 74,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 19,000 bales. American unchanged ; Egyptian descriptions have advanced ½d, to 1d.

Consols 86¼@86⅜.

Five-Twenties 70⅞@70½.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Cotton has a declining tendency ; sales of 3700 bales at 39½ @ 40 cents. Flour is dull ; Common $5 @ $10 ; lower State brands $6 75 @ $8 15 ; Southern dull—sales of 500 barrels at $8 70 @ $15 50. Wheat declined 1 @ 2 cents.—Corn advanced 1 cent. Pork firm—sales at $26. Lard heavy. Sugar and Naval Stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 90 @ 93.

Gold 27⅛ premium.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed its meridian, thus eloquently discourses upon the flight of time :

"Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step ; and yet along the way are broken shrines, where a thousand hopes are wasted into ashes ; footprints sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the watering of tears ; shadows even which we should not forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and hope push on toward the twinkling, where the waters are still and storms never beat."

The Louisville *Journal* relates an anecdote of a furious radical who entered the Union Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 22d of February, while they were reading General Washington's Farewell Address. After listening awhile to the sublime passages in that immortal document, he exclaimed, "A d—d rebel document ! Just as I expected !"

HON. C. C. CLAY.—We are pleased to see that two republican papers are demanding that Mr. Clay shall be immedately released or put upon his trial. These papers are the Tribune and the Commercial Advertiser, both of New York city. They both declare that "by the Constitution, by the laws, by public opinion, by safe precedent, by the claims of justice, he is entitled to a speedy trial or to an immediate release. A great wrong, and one that ought to be remedied, is done."

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a smilling face.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	35 @ 37
BEEF CATTLE, ⅌ 100 lbs.	12 00 @15 00
BRICKS, ⅌ M.	15 00 @20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	3 00 @ 4 00
New	1 50 @ 5 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb., Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 32
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ⅌ lb., Java	42½@ 45
Laguayra	37 @ 38
Rio	28 @ 31
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ⅌ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	28 @ 30
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 31
Good Mid'g	00 @ 32
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ⅌ yard	30 @ 32
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ⅌ lb.	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ⅌ bushel	1 20 @ 1 25
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ⅌ yd	30 @ 32
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lb	3 25 @ 3 50
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	70 @ 75
FISH, ⅌ bbl., Mullets	0 00 @12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @00 00
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @15 00
Her'gs, East.	0 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	8 @ 9
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Family	11 00 @13 00
Superfine	9 00 @10 50
Fine	8 25 @ 8 50
GLUE, ⅌ lb.	18 @ 25
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	110 00 @115 00
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ ton	00 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel, Corn	0 85 @ 90
Oats	65 @ 70
Peas, Cow	0 95 @ 1 00
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 3 00
Rice, E. I., ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Carolina	14½@ 15
HIDES, ⅌ lb., Green	4½@ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35
North River	1 20 @ 1 25
IRON, ⅌ lb., English, ass'd	0 @ 00
American, ref.	0 @ 00
American, sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	0 @ 00
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
LUMBER, ⅌ M., (River,) Fl'r Boards	30 00 @35 00
Wide do	20 00 @25 00
Scantling	20 00 @25 00
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (domestic,) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon, Cuba	50 @ 60
Syrup	75 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 10
Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Tar, ⅌ bbl	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 50
Pitch, do	0 00 @ 5 00
Rosin, pale	0 00 @ 0 00
do No. 1	6 00 @ 9 00
do No. 2	3 75 @ 5 00
do No. 3	2 25 @ 3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal	50 @ 52½
NAILS, ⅌ lb., Cut	8½@ 9
Wrought	00 @ 00
OILS, ⅌ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
PEA NUTS, ⅌ bushel	2 00 @ 2 30
POTATOES, ⅌ bush., Sweet	1 50 @ 2 00
Irish, ⅌ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	22 @ 23
Middlings	19 @ 20
Shoulders	18 @ 19
Hog round	17 @ 19
Western Bacon, Middlings	18½@ 19
Shoulders	16 @ 17
Lard	18 @ 20
Butter	40 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
PORK, Northern, ⅌ lb., City Mess	32 00 @34 00
Clear Mess	00 00 @00 00
Rump	25 00 @26 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @00 00
SALT, Alum, ⅌ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, ⅌ sack, ground, cargo	1 50 @ 1 75
from store	2 25 @ 2 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb., Porto Rico	15 @ 16
Muscovado	15 @ 16
L'f and crush'd	22 @ 23
C. Yellow	16 @ 17
Granulated	00 @ 22
White	18 @ 19
SOAP, ⅌ lb	10 @ 15
SHINGLES, ⅌ M., Contract	5 50 @ 6 50
Common	1 25 @ 3 00
STAVES, ⅌ M., W. O. bbl.	00 00 @00 00
R. O. hhd.	00 00 @30 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M., Shipping	18 00 @21 00
Mill, prime	10 00 @15 00
Mill Fair	9 00 @10 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 8 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.	0 @ 13
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb., Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40
Fine	00 @ 60
WOOL, ⅌ lb	00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, March 21st, 1866.

During the past week the market for country produce has generally ruled inactive, owing to the unfavorable advices from abroad, and prices of nearly all kinds have declined. The decline in the price of gold has also had some effect on prices, and this, together with the stringency in money matters, has tended to check transactions. Crude Turpentine remains unchanged in price, owing mainly to the meagre receipts, but Spirits Turpentine, Tar and Cotton have all experienced a decline on quotations of this day week. Rosin is without change in price, but there has been nothing done in the way of sales. The market is very well supplied with Grain and Provisions, and prices have a downward tendency. Below we give a review of the week's business, to which we would refer for the transactions that have taken place :

TURPENTINE.—Has been in fair demand throughout the entire week, but in consequence of the meagre arrivals the transactions have been light. The receipts comprise only 383 bbls. which have found ready sale at $4 10 for yellow dip, ⅌ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing firm at this figure.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last the market has been somewhat affected by the advices from abroad, and prices have declined 2½ cents on quotations of that day. There has, however, been very little done in the way of sales, as the quantity coming to market is very light, and there is scarcely any stock now held here. At the close of our enquiries there is but little demand, though "straight lots" of white would find sale at 50 cents. The following are the sales for the week :

Thursday	28 bbls.	at 50	cents for white.
Friday	28	50	cents for white in N. Y. packages, and
		47½	cents for white in country packages,
Saturday	11	50	cents for white,
Monday	13	50	" "
Tuesday	15	50	" "
Wednesday	21	50	" " in country, and
		52½	" " in N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—The market for all grades has been entirely neglected during the week just ended. The only transaction we hear of was a lot of 52 bbls. Common on Monday at $2 50 ⅌ bbl. At the time of closing our enquiries there is no demand from buyers, and it is impossible to make sales unless at a material concession on former quotations. In the present state of the market we are unable to give a quotation, and would remark that figures in table must therefore be looked upon as merely nominal. The receipts for the week have been light, but there is a fair stock of Common in first hands, mostly, however, of inferior quality.

TAR.—The market ruled steady at previous quotation up to Monday, when there was considerable dullness manifest and the price declined 25 cents, sales being made at $1 55 ⅌ bbl.; and on Wednesday a further decline of 5 cents took place—the market closing at $1 50. The receipts and sales for the week reach 1,797 bbls., as follows: 670 bbls. at $1 80; 50 do. at $1 75; 721 do. at $1 55; and 350 do. at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

BEESWAX.—Sells at 32@35 cents ⅌ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—No beeves coming to market, and the supply in butchers' hands is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a good demand, and high prices could readily be obtained for a few lots. We quote on the hoof at 12½ @ 15 cents ⅌ lb for net meat, as in quality.

BARRELS.—The market continues to rule decidedly dull for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and only small sales occasionally take place. We quote at $3 @ $3 75 for second hand, and $4 @ $4 75 each for new.

COTTON.—Since our review of Thursday last the market for this article has been in rather an unsettled condition, owing, in a great measure, to the advices from the Northern markets, which represent the stock as accumulating there, and in consequence a decline in prices; this has affected the market here, and caused a like decline, prices being 2 @ 3 cents lower than those quoted on Thursday last. We have to report light receipts for the week, and only a small stock offering sale; buyers, however, do not seem disposed to purchase at present. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 7 bales at 32 cents for middling; Saturday, 31 do. at 30 cents for low middiing, and 32 cents for middling; Monday, 7 do. at 32 cents for middling, tax paid; Tuesday, 11 do. at 28 @ 29 cents for low middling, and 30 @ 31 cents for middling; Wednesday, 24 do. at 25 cents for repacked, 30 cents for middling, and 31 cents for strict middling.

CORN MEAL.—The market is very well supplied, and we quote only small sales from the granaries at $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—Sell at 20@25 cents ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce, and are in demand. We quote by the quanity at 75 to 80 cents ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—We have no change to report as regards prices. The market is moderately supplied with Northern brands, and we notice a fair business doing at quotations in table.

GRAIN—The market continues to be well supplied, and we have no change to note in our remarks of last week.—There have been no receipts worthy of report of either CORN, OATS or PEAS since our last review, but there is a full stock of former arrivals in dealers hands, and there is merely a retail or local demand. We refer to our table for prices, by the quantity.

GUANO—Has been in active demand during the week, and several parcels have changed hands at the following quotations : Peruvian Guano $110 to $115 ; Pacific do., $85 ; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $65 ⅌ ton.

HAY.—Dealers have a fair stock in store at present, and only a light demand exists. One lot of 130 bales Northern was sold from wharf a few days since at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME.—Sells slowly from store at $2 to $2 25 ⅌ cask, in lots as wanted.

MOLASSES.—One cargo of 232 hhds. and 23 tierces was received from Cardenas a few days since, and is now going into warehouse. The demand is light at present, and there is a full stock of Cuba in first hands. We quote from wharf at 50 cents ⅌ gallon, in hhds.

PEA NUTS.—Only a few coming to market, and we quote small sales at $2 20 to $2 30 ⅌ bushel, as in quality.

POTATOES.—Irish are scarce, and in considerable enquiry. We quote at $5 to $5 50 ⅌ bbl. Sweet sells from carts and boats at $1 50 to $2 ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON the market has ruled exceedingly dull since our last review, and only small sales have taken place. The receipts have been fair, and there is at present a heavy stock on market. The transactions for the week have been confined to small lots at 17, 18, 19@26cts. for hog round, and 22½@23 cents ⅌ lb. for hams—closing with a dull market at our lowest quotation. Several lots of Western are on market, but there is no demand worthy of note, and we quote from store at 16½@17 cents for shoulders and 18½@19 cents ⅌ lb. for sides.———LARD—Is in light demand, and the market is very well supplied. We quote small sales of N. C. at 18@20 cents ⅌ lb. in bbls. and kegs.———PORK.—There is merely a retail enquiry for Northern, and the supply is fully sufficient for present purposes. We refer to our table for store prices.

SALT—Is in full supply, and little or no demand. We quote from store at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents ⅌ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—The demand has been checked, and the market rules very dull. We quote sales of common at $2 25, $2 50@$3, and contract at $5 to $6 50 ⅌ M., according to quality.

TIMBER—Since our last review the market has ruled very dull, and prices of all qualities are considerably lower. We quote sales for the week of only 15@20 rafts, as follows : Inferior, $4 50 to $6 ; ordinary, $7 50@$8 50; fair, $10 to $11 ; prime $11@$12 50 ; and shipping $18 to $21 ⅌ M.

WOOD—Is dull, and sells by the quantity at $2 to $2 50 for pine and ash, and $3 to $3 25 ⅌ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—There is no material change to report in coastwise rates for the week just ended, and we refer to our table for last prices paid per steamer and sailing vessels.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per thousand feet.

Scantling, assorted,	$35 00 @
Do. selected,	45 00 @
1 inch Edged Boards,	45 00 @
1¼ to 4 inch Boards and Planks,	40 00 @
1¼ inch Flooring, rough,	38 00 @ 40 00
Do. do. dressed, t & g,	50 00 @ 70 00
Ship stuff of sizes and lengths,	40 00 @ 45 00
Deals, 3x9,	35 00 @ 40 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending March 24, 1866.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK.—445 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,318 do. crude turpentine; 9,001 do. rosin; 4,217 do. tar; 1142 bales cotton; 9 do. sheeting; 81 do. yarn; 212 bushels pea nuts; 13 bbls. dried fruit; 50 do. rosin oil; 1000 boxes hard bread; 59 tons iron; 26 coils rope; 13 bbls bacon; 46 do. lard; 6 pkgs. wax; 14 empty bbls.; 8 rolls leather; 125 boxes tobacco; 7 do furs, 72 bushels flaxseed; 35 mast hoops; 41 pkgs. mdze.

TO BALTIMORE.—84 bbls. rosin; 258 tons old iron; 16 forges; 1 bale rags; 38 pkgs mdze.

FOREIGN.

TO HAMBURG—2,300 bbls. rosin.

TO ST. JOHN'S, P. R.—4 bbls. rosin ; 8 do. tar; 48,000 ft. lumber; 33,500 shingles.

TO CARDENAS—10 bbls. rosin; 10 do. tar; 163,000 ft. lumber; 47,000 shingles.

TO JEREMIE, HAYTI—10 bbls. rosin; 10 do. tar; 67,380 ft. lumber; 188,000 shingles.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 00	$ 00 @ $0 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 75	00 @ 55
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	⅝ @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	00 @ 25	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	15 @ 00	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 60 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 1 00	0 65 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 50 @ 75	55 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅝
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 85
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 85
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ⅞
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 23, 1866.

STEAMSHIP	
Starlight, Pedrick, ldg. N. Y.,	H. M. Barry.
BRIGS.	
Kanima, ——, dis.,	Kidder & Martin.
(Br.) Hannah G., Easton, ldg. Eng.,	Harriss & Howell.
SCHOONERS.	
Volta, Sears, wtg.,	do.
Enoch Platt, Baker, ldg. Cuba,	do.
Elizabeth & Eleanor, Ireland, ldg. ——,	do.
H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, ldg. Phil.,	do.
S. L. Simmons, Gandy, ldg. Boston,	do.
Jason, Sprague, repg.,	do.
Jos. Waples, Robinson, ldg. Phil.,	do.
Mary G. Farr, Dazey, ldg. N. Y.,	do.
Atlantic, Lippincott, ldg. Phil.,	Worth & Daniel.
Dan'l Townsend, Townsend, ldg. N. Y.,	do.
Francis Satterly, Alden, ldg. N. Y.,	do.
Union, Rich, rdy. Cuba,	do.
Fred. Sheerer, Simmons, repg.,	do.
Mary Stedman, Pierce, ldg. New York,	Russell & Ellis.
Julia A. Halleck, Crowell, ldg. New York,	do.
Americus, Terry,	Master.
J. S. Lee, Jordan, dis.,	W. B. Flanner.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington correspondent says :

"The belief is general among the best informed members of the bar of the Supreme Court, that the trial of civilians by military commissions will be pronounced unconstitutional in the test case now being argued."

THE COTTON IN THE SOUTH AND THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.—The special Treasury agents in the South have been directed by Secretary McCulloch to inform the public at large, as far as practicable, and especially all subscribers to the Confederate cotton loan, that this so-called Confederate cotton is considered the property of the late Confederacy, and is liable to seizure and confiscation.

A countryman who was charged with ten gallons of whiskey which a grocer put in an eight gallon keg, said he "didn't mind the money overcharged so much as he did the strain on the keg."

"Ah, doctaw, does the choleraw awfect the highaw awada?" "No," replied the doctor, to the exquisite, "but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city at once."

At the freedmen's fair in Portland they are exhibiting General Neal Dow's shirt, the only one he had to wear while in the Libby Prison. It is said to be well darned.

The bachelor editor of the News says that "woman is the fairest work of creation." The *edition* is quite an extensive one, and we think no man should be without a copy.

"Faith and shure," said Patrick, meeting an engine, "that's the divil." "Och no," said Mike, "it's only a steamboat hunting for wather."

Keep carefully out of a quarrelsome person's way, and still more carefully out of his ways.

Shopping is woman's only consolation when she has no money to spend.

As a general rule, age makes the good better, and the bad worse.

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 33 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of
WHTTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

33 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

W. T. HUGGINS,

S. E. Corner of Market and Second Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
(Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.)

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass, &c., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash.

Orders from the country promptly filled when accompanied by the money.

March 1 4-6m

Valuable Rice and Upland for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS RICE PLANTATION,
On the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of T. C. McIlhenny, and known as the Hankins lands; ninety acres of Rice Land is now cleared. The whole tract contains about Six Hundred and Forty Acres; about half of which is Piney land, and some of the trees have been boxed.

There is a good two story DWELLING, with eight good rooms, with a fire-place in each, convenient to the plantation.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to visit the place, and examine it for themselves. A bargain is to be had.

JOHN C. SWAIN,
Smithville, N. C.

Mar. 1 4-w3t*

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Wilson, on the waters of Black creek, twelve miles from the county site, (Wilson,) and four miles from Black Creek Station, Wilmington & Weldon railroad, containing about 800 acres, heavily timbered with oak and long leaf pine. There is enough cleared land for a six horse farm, with as good facilities for improving the farm as any in that section of country, there being a great quantity of marl convenient to the farm, with about 200 acres of ridge land to clear, which would produce corn, peas, cotton and potatoes, finely. There is eight thousand turpentine boxes, from 8 to 10 feeet high, seven thousand eighteen inches high, and in a good neighborhood for a turpentine still, or store. Also, upon the premises, one of the best mill sites in the eastern part of the state, on the run of Black creek, sufficient to run two corn, one wheat and saw mill, where—it is said, by the old men of the neighborhood—there has been a mill for fifty years or more, till during the war it was burnt. The improvements are ordinary; three or four plank houses, with brick chimneys, at different places on the farm ; and other houses sufficient for 18 or 20 hands.

It is a rare chance for an investment. If any person should wish to view the premises, please call on Mr. Silas Lucas, who will take pleasure in showing them over the lands. Terms made easy. For further particulars, address the subscriber, box 139 Wilmington, N. C.

ROBERT M. COX.

Feb 15 2-w1m

NOTICE.

AT THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS of New Hanover County, December term, 1865. I qualified as Executor to the last will and testement of John W. Taylor, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment. All those who have claims against the deceased, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, Ex'r.

Feb. 10. 114—w4td6t*

North Carolina, Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

Marshall Branch,
Jas. Summerlin & wife Eliza,
Reuben Branch,
William Branch,
Bryant Branch,
vs.
Haywood Branch.
} Petition, Partition Lands.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Haywood Branch, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, at the Court House, in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying him the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUHERLAND, Clerk.

March 1. 4-6w

North Carolina, Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

Penelope Dail,
vs.
Heirs at Law of Curtis Dail, dec'd.
} Petition for dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the infant child of Buckney Dail, deceased, name unknown, one of the defendants in this court, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the court house, in Kenansville, and at three other places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk.

Feb. 22. 2-w6t.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 22, 1866.

Radicals, North and South.

While the President, by his noble devotion to the Constitution and the common weal of the whole country, has averted the late blow attempted to be made against the south, and by his timely veto has, for the time being, rendered impotent the rage and venom of the Congressional Jacobins, and although it is demonstrated by the reliable vote given in the Senate to sustain the veto, that any law infringing on State jurisdiction will certainly meet with a like fate, the Radicals are preparing to change their plan of attack, and by this means defeat the President's plan of restoration and carry their point.

At present they seemingly content themselves by temporarily excluding our representatives from Congress, although their admission, even if the entire southern delegation acted with the Conservatives, would not destroy the Radical majority in Congress.

Their only hope left is, by excluding the present men elected to Congress on the ground that they are unable to take the test oath, to force the south into a new election and limit their choice to such as really can take the oath, or for the sake of seeming preferment, are willing to perjure themselves by doing so. By this means they hope to override the President's veto, and carry into execution their nefarious designs against the south, and the whole country.

In this end these Radicals are assisted by a few men and presses in the South, we sincerely trust in some instances, unintentionally. But that Sumner & Co., have allies in North Carolina, is beyond question. A State cotemporary, in commenting upon the testimony of Gen. Thomas before the reconstruction committee (so-called) in relation to the state of public opinion in Tennessee, in which he states as a fact that secret organizations exist in all the "rebel" States, whose purpose is to obtain representation in Congress, for the object of destroying the credit of the National Government, involve the country in a foreign war, and then avail themselves of the opportunity thus created to effect a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a separate government, states with such shameless effrontery that such a secret organization exists in this State, and demands that those who belong to it should be ferreted out and punished, that a city cotemporary is induced to give credit to the assertion.

That this libel upon the people of North Carolina, a people who have honestly and conscientiously registered their solemn obligation before God, of their loyalty to the General Government, and whose history and character gives the lie to such a foul slander, should be assented to for a moment by a stranger, who neither knows our people or has the interest of the South at heart is not to be surprised at; but that it should eminate from one who is a son of the State, can only be accounted for upon the ground that the people have on more than one occasion refused to accept his *patte* [illegible] offer of services in exalted positions.

But however much we know these statements to be false, they have a baneful influence at the North, and by strengthening the power of the Radicals, are serving to undermine the President. And yet these presses desire to be regarded as *par excellence* the friends of Mr. Johnson.

We have Radicals at the South who are the counterparts of those North, and whose wishes and objects are the same.

John Van Buren has left his own bailiwick and gone into Connecticut. He is talking to the people on national affairs and supporting the President's policy. He styles the Freedmen's Bureau an eleemosynary concern, for the benefit of negroes—not embracing in its operations the widows and orphans of sailors and soldiers, who had fallen in defence of the country.

Speaking of the Congress who passed the bill, he said:

Now, it is flattery to call this Congress a Rump Congress. [Laughter.] It is a great deal more like a Parliament that succeeded, and which was known as the Barebones Parliament, in which there were members with all sorts of names, as described by a writer of that day, who says, ("Brown's Travels in England," page 279):

"'Cromwell,' says Cleveland, 'hath beat up his drums clean through the Old Testament. You may learn the genealogy of our Saviour by the names of his regiments. The muster master has no other list than the first chapter of St. Matthew. The brother of this Praise God Barebones had for name, "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-you-you-had-been-damned Barebones; but the people, tired of this long name, retained only the last word, and commonly gave him the appellation of Damned Barebones.'"

Now, one would have to go long through the present Congress and the Reconstruction Committee before finding a gentleman who answers exactly to the description of "Damned Barebones." [Laughter.] But, as I say, they are the most extraordinary body that ever organized, and to call them a Rump Parliament—which was, in fact, a representation of England, however long it might have continued its sessions and its power—is to flatter them. Why, just look at it! Eleven States are unrepresented in that body, and about half of the residue are utterly misrepresented by men elected in the time of excitement, when there was no fair opportunity for an expression of opinion, and under circumstances that have entirely changed since their election. * * * * Under a constitution which requires each House to judge of the election and returns of its own members, they pass a joint resolution by which they take from themselves the power separately to judge of the returns of their members, and proclaim that neither House shall admit any person from the States formerly in rebellion till both Houses have acted upon the subject by a legislative act or otherwise. What more? Why, while in this disorganized state, mutilated and imperfect, a man gets up in the Senate and charges the President with white-washing the south, and another man says that the conversation of the President, I believe with Mr. Dixon of your own State, in which he simply gave his views with regard to the duties of Congress, "would have cost Charles I. his head in the day in which he lived." Such a body as that, I say, is an illegal, unconstitutional assemblage.—It is, in point of law, a mob, and in my judgment the Mayor of Washington neglects his duty every day in not dispersing them as such. [Applause and laughter.]

Death of Judge Baker.—We learn from the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 12th inst., that this gentleman, who had been lying ill at Barnum's City Hotel for some months past, died on Friday night last. The Judge went to Baltimore for the purpose of medical treatment, and after being at the hotel a short time, his wife, who accompanied him, was taken sick and died. The deceased was a citizen of Prince George's county, Md., a gentleman highly respected and universally beloved. He was at one time a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, and filled other important positions.

The Cheraw Advertiser.—We have hitherto failed to call attention to this well edited paper. The omission was purely accidental, and we are happy now to repair our delinquency. The articles in the *Advertiser*, both original and selected, exhibit taste and judgment. It is neatly printed and published once a week at Cheraw, S. C., by Prince & Co.

A Peep at the Past.

We have heard the inquiry several times made, in fact it has been made of us, where is the grave of Cornelious Harnett? Perhaps some of the readers of this article may even ask who is Cornelius Harnett? So true it is that "Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."

Reader! he was a scholar, a gentleman, a patriot, and a martyr. He, together with another scholar and patriot of the Cape Fear, Gen. Robt. Howe, were the only persons in North Carolina, specially excluded from all the benefits of pardon offered to other citizens of the State.

It was Cornelius Harnett that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, pronounced the "Samuel Adams of the South."

He was one of Governor Burrington's council in 1730.

He was President of the Province, which was the executive power of the State after the flight of Governor Martin, the last of the Royal governors in North Carolina. A position as dangerous as it was exalted, and because it was exalted.

North Carolina has perpetuated his name by giving it to one of the counties lying upon the upper Cape Fear.

In 1781, at 58 years of age, "he gave his honors to the world again." He sleeps in the northeast corner of the old burying ground, adjoining and attached to St. James Church. A simple brown sand-stone slab marks the spot, inscribed with his name, and graven with the lines—

"Slave to no sect, no private road he trod.
But looked through nature up to nature's God."

This train of reflection reminds us how deeply North Carolina has suffered in consequence of not having given her early history to the world. Fruitful in great men, their very names have almost perished, and the force of their example has been thereby lost to the world. Some years ago we endeavored to counteract this but failed. Among other letters received from literary gentlemen, whose assistance we invoked in our contemplated enterprise, was one which we received from the late Mr. A. M. Hooper, himself a distinguished scholar. We publish it here because it contains sketches of persons and facts which have never before been printed, and are not devoid of interest.

Pittsboro', Sept. 20, 1844.

Dear Sir:—

* * * * * * * * * *

I saw the sketch of Judge Alfred Moore in the Wilmington "Chronicle." It is based on one written by his son Alfred, but enlarged and improved by Chief Justice Taylor. While you are thinking of the Moores and Ashes, and other great names, let me remind you of another individual, whose name ought to be recorded in history. Richard Quince, of Cape Fear, might be called the Hancock of North Carolina, if he did not merit an appelation of higher distinction. Hancock, by means of his wealth, rendered great service to his country. He was a vain and an ambitious man; and these two passions which predominated in his character, were fully gratified by the post of Speaker of the Congress of the United States; and afterwards by the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts. Quince's fortune was also available to his country; but Quince was neither vain nor ambitious. He did not aspire to office.—He was pressed into situations and accepted them, not as an honor that was desirable, but as a means of advancing the cause of liberty and independence, by the influence of his high reputation for probity and his large estate. He staked an immense fortune and the growing affluence of a numerous family, *upon a principle*. How much he sacrificed I do not know; but his losses, apart from those of his family, must have been very great. In these degenerate days, we have no such patriot to hold up to his astonished countrymen.

You have furnished me with copious memoranda of Joseph A. Hill. It will nevertheless consume much time, and require frequent opportunities, to gather such instances of his debating powers as will enable me to describe them.

As a first step, I intend to write to Gov. Iredell: as another, I must visit Raleigh, when a favorable occasion offers, and form an acquaintance with Mr. Graham. From him I expect a full and candid exposition of Joseph A. Hill's trials of skill with him. Gov. Swain can supply me with much information. * * * * It can only be by frequent attempts persevered in, that I can hope to elicit, from his contemporaries, such data as will enable me to describe the powers of a great debater, so as to exhibit those powers intelligibly and impressively to the public.—That debater, too, it is probable, had not reached the summit of his excellence!

I feel myself under obligations to you for sending me a copy of the address of Archibald Maclaine to the people of Wilmington. There is an obscurity in the latter part of it which at first perplexed me, and I imputed it to haste in the transcriber. On revolving, however, the subject in my mind, recollection furnished me with a satisfactory solution. It was this: After the revolution, my grandfather attended the Superior Courts of Newbern, Edenton and other districts. I remember distinctly seeing the rough draughts of the declarations he filed in those counties among his papers. When the address to the people of Wilmington was published, he was absent. I remember the difficulty that was occasioned in my family by this obscurity. My father and Col. Edward Jones endeavored to make the obscure passage intelligible, but could not succeed. The compositor, it was alleged, had lost the address. If the obscurity was ever cleared up, I do not recollect, nor do I recollect that any errata were published after my grand-father returned home.

I will preserve carefully the papers you sent me; and shall return such as I am requested to return, *when I have done with them*. If you want them sooner please say so. I have space enough left to speak of some of them. Hortensius to Louis McLane, I think more highly of than when I published it. As a specimen of precocious talent, the address to the Freshman class of Yale College afforded me the most pleasure. I cannot remember anything written by a youth of fifteen or sixteen, so elegant and so chaste. It was a pity, that with his cast of intellect, he had not been placed in a lawyer's office at that age, instead of being matriculated at a college. His career to eminence would have been more dazzling, and his destiny, in all probability, greater and happier.

The Case of Mrs. Ball.

Mrs. Ball, who was tried before a Military Commission in Raleigh last month, for the murder of a negro, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of three years, at such place as the commanding general may direct.

Major General Ruger, in approving and confirming the findings, mitigates the sentence to imprisonment for one year, to be executed under the order of the commanding officer of the post of Raleigh.

The Fenian Movements.

We take the following special dispatch, dated Albany, N. Y., March 11th, from the New York *World*:

I have just received some very important news through private and reliable sources from Burlington, throwing considerable light on the movements of the Fenians in that vicinity. Uniforms for fifteen thousand men, and two thousand rifles of the very best pattern, have been transported quietly during the last ten days from New York City and from Troy to Burlington, Vermont, where they now remain concealed, awaiting the advance of the Fenian host. It is more than possible that these arms will see the light on St. Patrick's day, when there is to be a grand demonstration of some kind made by the Irish population in that locality. Arms in abundance are said to be stored at Detriot, Sandusky, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Pattsburg, and Montpelier. Three companies of Fenian volunteers have been organized in Burlington for service in Canada. An old officer who has seen service in Mexico has command of the battalion. The Vermont Fenians have received trustworthy intelligence from Montreal that there was a secret meeting of the leaders of the movement in that city, last Friday night in a building not a hundred yards from the Bosecoars market, in which it was resolved to give every aid possible to the invaders. Out of the 85,000 members of that order in Canada, it is stated that 25,000 will take up arms as soon as Sweeney's advance reaches Canadian soil. Many of the Southern officers who have been residing in Canada for the last two years, have gone to New York for the purpose of offering their services and assistance to General Sweeney. Lo Isle St. Helene, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, a military post, which is a key to the defense of the city, is being put in a thorough state of defence, and no civilian is allowed to visit the forts under any pretense whatever.

A band of New York thieves recently went on board a Brooklyn ferryboat, put out the lights, robbed all the passengers, and escaped with their plunder.

A Gleam of Light.

We have been so much gratified by an article which appeared in the Richmond *Dispatch*, headed "A 'Reconstructed' Senate." showing the salutary influence of the President's veto, and the effect his firm and consistent course has had upon the public mind; and more especially, as it has developed itself by votes recently takenin the United States Senate, that we cannot forbear giving it to our readers just in the form in which it comes from the pen of the *Dispatch*. We are confident the readers of the *Journal* will sympathize in our gratification:

A "Reconstructed" Senate.

The exercise of the veto power by the President or of his lungs on the 22d of February, or both, or some other extraneous influence, can only account for the wonderful improvement which has taken place in the temper, not to say the opinions of the United States Senate. In reading the published reports of the proceedings of that body on last Friday, we are surprised to find that every proposition submitted which recognized Sambo as equal to his white brother was summarily voted down. And there were so many of these propositions, and they presented the subject in such a variety of lights, that we cannot now understand why none of them pleased the majority. We ask the reader to scrutinize the following specimens and see if he can imagine why any Radical should object to them:

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment providing that no State, in prescribing the qualifications for electors therein, shall discriminate against any person on account of color or race. This was rejected—yeas 10; nays 37.

A plump vote against Sambo on a plain issue! and by a majority of almost four to one!

Mr. Clark moved, as an amendment, that representation shall be apportioned according to the number of male citizens in each State above twenty-one years of age, and having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature. After some discussion, Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment.

This was an indirect hit at the Southern States which keep Sambo from the polls, yet Mr. Clark was afraid to trust his amendment to a vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which provides that "in the States lately in rebellion there shall be no oligarchy, caste, or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court-room or at the ballot-box; and this statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding." Which was disagreed to by a vote of 39 nays to 8 yeas.

Nearly five to one on another plain issue!

Mr. Yates offered an amendment that no State shall make any distinction in civil or political rights on account of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, and all citizens of the United States shall be protected in the right of suffrage. The amendment was disagreed to.

Strange voting this, for Radicals! What will Fred. Douglass, Thad. Stevens, and Garrison say? or even Mrs. Swisshelm?

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that no State shall abridge the elective franchise on account of race or color; which was disagreed to by a vote of thirty-eight to eight.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that all persons deprived of voting shall be exempted from taxation of all kind; which was disagreed to.

These two were the last shots in Mr. Sumner's locker. He gave up the fight. The Senate was incorrigible. It would neither resolve that negroes should be allowed to vote, nor that if they were not allowed to vote they should not be taxed. In fact, the Senate voted upon every proposition as if Mr. Johnson had issued "general orders" which included every particular point. And evidently not because they would allow *no* amendments, for one was adopted disfranchising rebels.

After these two last propositions of Mr. Sumner had been killed, the Senate proceeded to vote upon the main question with the result stated in our paper of Saturday.

The Senators divided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswel, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, and Wilson.—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendrick, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, and Yates.—22.

The Chair announced that two-thirds of the Senators not having voted for the joint resolution, it was lost.

Who will say that the Senate is not an entirely different body from what he had supposed it to be?

The Mayor makes publication in this morning's paper that Gen. Robert Ransom has been duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office of city marshal. We are happy to see this announcement, as it gives assurance of greater security to the lives and property of our fellow citizens. A man can now walk our streets without making "an arsenal of his body."

Gen. Ransom, we are satisfied, will so discharge the responsible trust which has been devolved upon him, as to disarm the opposition, which perhaps was naturally entertained, in consequence of his having so lately come among us, and win the approbation of all good men. In our humble opinion he possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, the qualifications the position requires, and these have been improved by education, profession and pursuits. His election is alike creditable to him, and to those who placed him in office, and gives assurance that the authorities are disposed to do their duty without fear. Let us do our duty by yielding that moral support to which they are entitled.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

The Dead.

The remains of Ed. Graham Mearres, who fell while engaged in fighting the battles of his country upon the field of Sharpsburg, arrived in Wilmington by the train on Saturday morning. Thus our city gathers in one by one her jewels, to lay them side by side in their last resting place. The funeral rites were celebrated at St. James' church at 11 o'clock, A. M., the same day.

At the same time and place, the same sad offices were performed over the remains of Mr. Cicero Craige, another of Wilmington's gallant sons who died with his harness on. Let us honor those dead, who in life honored us.

John L. Munroe, the national democratic candidate was, upon the 12th, elected mayor of New Orleans.

Our readers will recollect the noble conduct of Mr. Munroe when the enemy had the city entirely at his mercy, and his consequent sufferings for his fidelity to the cause he had espoused, and his manly defence of the trust which his fellow citizens had reposed in him. All honor to him.

We are pleased to learn through our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. James & Brown, Real Estate Agents, Civil Engineers, &c., that there is considerable enquiry being made for Timber Lands, Mill Sites, and City property here and in this vicinity, and made by parties who come intending to invest as soon as they can be suited. All who desire to dispose of such property on anything like reasonable terms, will find it greatly to their interest to put it in the hands of James & Brown, and so bring it at once to the notice of all buyers here, as well as give it the advantage of being offered by the Southern Real Estate Agency in New York.

Preparing for the Cholera.—The Secretary of War has issued orders to all the various military commandants that they must see that in their departments such vigorous sanitary regulations are adopted as will, if possible, prevent any visitation of the cholera.

Directors' Meeting.—The Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company met at their office on the opposite side of the river, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. After a short session the meeting adjourned.

One of the principal objects for which this meeting was held, was in order to arrange the funding of certain bonds, now held by certain persons in this country and in Europe, into mortgage bonds.

There being an agent in Europe at present, giving his attention to this matter, Maj. J. W. Cameron was selected as financial agent to arrange the transfers here.

A committee, consisting of O. G. Parsley, Esq., David S. Cowan, Esq., and Col. J. G. Burr, was appointed to confer with a committee from the Charlotte Road and one from the Weldon Road in regard to bringing the two roads (Charlotte and Manchester) across the river—crossing at Walker's Ferry on the N. W. Branch, and Hilton on the N. E.—and forming a common passenger depot in the neighborhood of the Weldon Road. The freight depot and shops of the Manchester Road to remain where they now are.

It is also contemplated making a through route from Augusta to this place. But for the difference between the gauge of the roads south and those north of this city, a through route could be made from Augusta to Washington City. But for these reasons it is impossible. In lieu thereof, however, a through route will be made from Wilmington to Washington City, north. By this means passengers starting from Wilmington can go through *direct* to Augusta, south, or Washington City, north.

Inspectors' Returns.

The following returns of the amount of naval stores, cotton, &c., inspected and weighed from their appointment up to Monday last, have been made to the County Court during the present week by the different Inspectors.

NAVAL STORES.

	Spts. Turpt. bbls.	Turpentine. bbls.	Tar. bbls.	Rosin. bbls.
Alf'd Alderman, 8 mos.	2,793	15,239	8,163	1,662
Jno. C. Bowden, 8 mos.	4,762	442	695	200
Jno. S. James, 8 mos.	4,614	10,762	3,607	6,931
Arch. Alderman, 8 mos.	1,065	8,675	6,120	
T. W. Player, 7 mos.	1,505	3,264	3,232	638
J. O. Bowden, 4½ mos.	371	4,229	1,099	502
Wm. J. Price, 3 mos.	569	1,059	1,026	
B. Southerland, 2½ mos.		808	1,241	
J.M. Henderson, 2 mos.		1,388	1,256	

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

No reports have been received from the Inspectors.

PROVISIONS, COTTON, &c.

D. E. Bunting, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, 1866)—Cotton, 9354 bales; Flour, 7119 bbls.; do. 382 half bbls. Pork, 1182 bbls.; do. 48 half bbls.; Beef, 13 bbls.; Hay, 1771 bales; Rags, 50 bales; Rice, 7 casks; Bacon, 30 hhds., 24 bbls.; Corn, 309 bush.; Wool, 3 bales; Tobacco, 3 hhds.; Pea Nuts, 500 bush.; Wax, 25 bbls., 2 boxes; Tallow, 6 bbls.; Copper, 7 bbls.; Brass, 5 bbls.; Iron, 15 tons.

W. J. Yopp, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, 1866.)—Cotton, 9354 bales; Flour, 7419 bbls.; do. 382 half bbls.; Pork, 1182 bbls.; do. 48 half bbls.; Beef, 13 bbls.; Hay, 1771 bales; Rags, 50 bales; Rice, 7 casks; Bacon, 30 hhds.; 24 bbls.; Corn, 309 bush.; Wool, 3 bales; Tobacco, 3 hhds.; Pea Nuts, 500 bush.; Wax, 25 bbls., 2 boxes; Tallow, 6 bbls.; Copper, 7 bbls.; Brass, 5 bbls.; Iron, 15 tons.

John W. Munroe, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, 1866.)—Cotton, 7542 bales; Flour, 2343 bbls.; Sheeting, 87 bales; Hay, 1716 bales; Pork, 545 bbls.; Wax, 5 bbls.; Fur, 2 bbls.; Brass, 24 bbls.; Tallow, 5 bbls.; Bacon, 23 hhds., 8 casks; Copper, 23 bbls.; Hoop Iron, 10,443 lbs.; Lead, 732 lbs.; hides, 103; Pea Nuts, 388 bush.

Battle's Digest.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Battle:—

The undersigned, members of the legal profession, having learned that you have completed a manuscript digest of all the reported cases in North Carolina, desire to express their gratification at the prospect of the appearance of a work so valuable and so much needed by the profession in this State, and to request its publication at your earliest convenience:

M. E. Manly,	M. L. Eure,
J. M. Hutchison,	Jos. H. Wilson,
P. Murphy,	James T. Morehead,
W. N. H. Smith,	Giles Leitch,
Will. A. Jenkins,	George V. Strong,
J. F. Hoke,	J. F. Wooten,
S. F. Phillips,	W. T. Dortch,
R. Y. McAden,	Jno. V. Sherard,
Ahnand A. McKay,	W. T. Faircloth,
A. D. McLean,	Quent. Busbee,
J. D. Stanford,	R. C. Badger,
W. P. Bynum,	Jno. A. Baker,
A. C. Cowles,	D. M. Carter,
D. D. Ferebee,	F. E. Shobe,
Geo. Howard,	Th's Bragg.

Chapel Hill, March 9, 1866.

Gentlemen:—

I have just received your note requesting the early publication of a Digest of all the reported cases determined in the Courts of this State, which you say you have heard that I have prepared. I am highly gratified by the interest which you manifest in the proposed work. It is true that it is nearly completed, and it will be put to press as soon as the necessary preparations for it, which I have commenced, can be finished. The work will appear in two volumes, the first containing the law, and the second the equity decisions, and it will embrace every reported case which has ever been published in the State from the earliest period down to the present time.

I have bestowed much care and labor upon the work, and hope it will meet the approbation of the bench and bar of North Carolina, at whose instance and for whose use it has been prepared.

With high regard,
I am your's truly,
WILL. H. BATTLE.

To Hon. M. E. Manly, J. M. Hutchison, Esq., P. Murphy, Esq., and others.

[For the Journal.]

Messrs. Editors:—I am not disposed to enter complaints against the management of any corporation without just cause, but when this cause does exist, it is but just that the public should know it, in order that the evil may be remedied, if possible.

The authorities of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company seem resolved to ignore *in toto* the interests of the merchants of this town, and, by this means, force them to seek other routes for the transportation of their merchandise. I am told that goods shipped *via* Newbern from New York are frequently two weeks *en route* to this place, and that the delay is immediately at the railroad depot in Newbern. Is there no remedy for this evil?

Let the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad reduce their rates of freight to this point, and promise that no delays shall occur after goods are received for transportation, and I am confident that the merchants of Goldsboro' will ship entirely *via* Wilmington. It is certainly the most direct line, and possesses many advantages over any other route.

I have no desire to injure the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, but I am privileged to think that much of the cause of complaint against the road might be removed by a little investigation, which must prove beneficial in all cases.
MERCHANT.

Goldsboro, March 13, 1866.

Telegraphic Summary.

The following is a summary of late telegraphic dispatches:

Judge Kellogg, collector of customs at New Orleans, has news that the government at Washington has dismissed all persons engaged in the seizure of property in the South, claimed as belonging to the Confederate government. All cotton now seized is to be held until a full examinaton can be had.

The steamer Sacramento sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 10th instant, taking out $868,068 in treasure, of which $678,616 are for New York.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Indians in the Owhyhee region are very troublesome. The citizens had offered bounties for their scalps, and intended to make a clean sweep of them.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of over a hundred brigadier generals to be major generals, and a large number of colonels to be brigadiers by brevet, most of whom have been mentioned for promotion before.

The U. S. gunboat Don, Lieut. Com. Chandler, is at Fort Monroe, and the steamer Ocean Wave has sailed thence for Mobile.

Rich hill gold diggins are reported to have been discovered near Helena, Montana. Extensive arrangements are being made to reach the mines this spring.

The declaration of war against Spain by Ecuador is confirmed, and an alliance had been entered into with Peru and Chili.

The grand jury at Boston, on Monday, returned 204 indictments for a violation of the liquor law.

Connecticut Election.—Additional interest is lent to the approaching Connecticut election by the fact that the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Foster is dependent upon it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RESTORATION TERMS FOR THE THE SOUTH TO BE PROPOSED.

Representative McClurg proposes to introduce a joint resolution providing that either of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and to resume complete practical relations with the U. States, whenever the said State, by its Legislature, or by a Convention, shall formally adopt the following irrepealable, fundamental conditions, namely:

First. That all constitutional provisions, laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations heretofore in force or held valid in the said State, whereby or wherein any inequality of civil or political rights or immunities among the inhabitants of the said State is recognized or maintained by reason of or founded upon distinctions or differences of color, race or descent, or upon a previous condition or *status* of slavery or involuntary servitude, be declared absolutely null and void, that it shall be forever unlawful to institute, make, ordain or establish in the said State any sub-constitutional provisions, law, statute, act, ordinance, rule or regulation, or to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same.

Second. That no payment shall ever be demanded by the said State, or any part thereof, of the United States, nor be made by the said State, or any part thereof, or by the United States, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the U. States; and that said State shall faithfully and punctually contribute its share towards paying the debt of and meeting all its pecuniary obligations to the Government of the United States.

Third, That the following described persons, having taken a leading part in the late rebellion, shall be excluded from the right of suffrage or of holding office, namely: Whoever, as a citizen or officer, member of the Legislature or Convention of any State, has voted for, signed or advocated the passage of any ordinance of secession; who ever has sought or held any office of the so-called Confederate Government other than ministerial, or below the grade of captain; whoever has voluntarily loaned or donated any money or property to the said pretended Government, or invested in its bonds; whoever, while an officer of the United States, has aided, counselled or encouraged any secession from or war against the United States, or left the service of the United States to take part in the rebellion.

Fourth, The provisions of the joint resolution shall take effect as soon as either of said States, by its Legislature or by a convention, shall, by a solemn act or ordinance, declare the assent of the said State to the fundamental conditions herein prescribed; which conditions shall be in the said act or ordinance declared forever irrepealable under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. McClurg proposes to refer the above to the Committee on reconstruction.

OBJECT OF THE NIGHT SESSION—NO IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, March 12.

It is stated in Radical quarters that there are to be night sessions all this week. The object is apparent. It is thought by the Radicals that, by pushing legislation, they will prevent a sober second thought among any members in the nature of returning reason against Radicalism. They feel, too, like getting home to inflame the popular mind, and obstruct rising Conservatism among the people. It is now understood that the Radical Senators have determined not to confirm the nominations of the President of an important character.

NO REMOVALS BY THE PRESIDENT AT PRESENT—PROSPECT OF REPUBLICAN AND RADICAL UNITY IMPROVING, ETC.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, March 12.

The Senate will be disappointed in the hope they entertained of a speedy opportunity of rejecting President Johnson's nominations. He has signified to some of them that he will make no removals at present. He would probably gratify them very much by dismissing two or three members of the Cabinet and nominating political friends for their places. They would attempt to test the question made in 1829 and 1830, but never decided, whether the President has a right to remove an officer without the assent of the Senate.

The President will, perhaps, wait for further developments of the political plans of the Radicals before he proceeds to make removals. At present the prospect of continued Republican and Radical unity in Congress is improving.

The New Hampshire and Connecticut elections are important, as the earliest that will occur in which the issues made by Congress with the President will be submitted to the people. The Republican organization in the first named State is too strong to be overcome so early in the conflict. Time is wanted to effect any change unfavorable to Radicalism. In Connecticut commercial influences sometimes prevail over Radical dictation. It would not be surprising if the State should take a conservative stand.

Clerks from all the Government offices in this city, and even some heads of bureaus and assistant secretaries, have generally been allowed leave of absence to go home to vote. No obstructions will be offered, it is said, to the usual course. They will vote as they please, without the danger of removal for that cause. No general system of proscription threatens them.

STEVENS AS A POLITICAL CLOWN—HIS INFLUENCE GONE—THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN A FAILURE—CONGRESS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE—THE RADICALS DIVIDED—THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS—ANOTHER HEAVY TASK.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.]

Washington, March 11.

There was a good deal of stage trick in Mr. Stevens' speech. Without seeming to assail the President, he contrived with a member to be interrupted in his discourse, by a question touching the President's notice of him in the address of the 22d of February, and affected to treat the President's remarks as democratic fable. So he brought in and caused to be read a paragraph from the N. York World, exceedingly abusive of the President, in reference to the inauguration drama, all of which he pretended to treat as a slander.

By way of retaliation, it is said that a member will read a paragraph from Forney, written some years ago, in the Lancaster Intelligencer, denouncing Stevens as "a villain at heart." Radicalism make strange bed-fellows. The power of Mr. Stevens over Congress is broken, and it is said that he himself is willing to retire from his position of leadership.

The committee on reconstruction, which was intended to usurp the whole power of the government, is a failure, and both Houses have lost confidence in it, as well as in him.

Congress has proved their incapacity for the work of reconstruction. They cannot agree upon any practicable plan, and must, in the end, yield to the President's policy.

It is probable that the Senate will endeavor to patch up an amendment basing representation on voters, to take effect after the next census. But some of the eastern and western States are opposed to this, and it will fail, and so will every scheme for forcing negro suffrage upon the lately slave-holding States.

The radicals say that they cannot succeed in carrying another presidential election unless they have the negro vote. In order to give effect to that vote, they will propose an amendment to the constitution providing that the President shall be chosen by qualified voters of the States, voting directly for their candidate, and without the intervention of an electoral college. They say that in a population of thirty-one millions, they cannot calculate upon a majority unless they can secure the suffrage of four or five millions of the black population.

Congress will wrangle and flounder over these topics till the people or the cholera drive them home; but that they will devise and agree upon any practical plan of reconstruction is not to be believed.

The republican majority has already witnessed the loss of the unity and strength with which they commenced the conflict with the President, and very soon, when they approach practical subjects—of revenue, taxation and currency—they will be entirely divided and broken up.

There will be a struggle on the loan or funding bill, between the Treasury plan and Mr. Stevens' project, Mr. McCulloch's policy is to contract the currency, fund the floating debt, establish a sinking fund of a hundred millions a year, and make a foreign loan, when it can be done on advantageous terms, upon long bonds and a low rate of interest. Mr. Stevens' substitute prohibits the contraction of the currency, and any loan, and merely authorizes the funding of the floating debt. The protected interest are averse to any reduction of the currency by which prices of their products will be reduced. The holders of large stocks of imported goods are also using their influence in the same direction. The national banks, too, are apprehensive, that, if the currency be contracted, they will lose the private deposits, upon which they are making large profits.

It is possible that Congress will do nothing with the subject, leaving Mr. McCulloch to act under existing laws.
KAPPA.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—HIS SPEECH TO A KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

On Thursday morning, the 8th inst., James A. Dawson, Esq., Register of the Land Office for the State of Kentucky, in company with Messrs. Harding, Ritter, Rousseau, Grider, Trimble and Shanklin, members of Congress, Quartermaster General George W. Monroe, and other citizens of that State, called upon the President. The object of the visit was to present to Mr. Johnson the proceedings of a mass meeting held at the capitol, in Frankfort, endorsing his veto message.

Mr. Dawson, being introduced, addressed the President. He said that the mass meeting, the proceedings of which he had been delegated to present to the President, "was called to give an expression of the views of the people upon the policy of your Administration, and with special reference to the views and principles enunciated in your message to the Senate, embodying your objections to what is familiarly known as the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It was a meeting of no political party, but of the people, without regard to past political sentiments. Men of all parties united in the meeting cordially, heartily, enthusiastically. And allow me to to assure you, sir, that these proceeding are not the expression of a single locality in the State, but that they contain the sentiments of the whole people of the commonwealth. Similar meetings have been and are being held everywhere throughout the State, and everywhere are your patriotic positions applauded and the purpose declared to stand by you in the conflict between yourself—planted, as you are, on the citadel of the Constitution—and those who would still keep that instrument rolled up as a sealed book, and would substitute for it their own impulses, prejudices and passions in the enactment and enforcement of laws.

Mr. Dawson then spoke of the impatience and dissatisfaction felt by the people of Kentucky, that they had not had restored to them the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; at the continuation of military forces in the State, and the extension in the State of the Freedmen's Bureau, the "presence of whose agents there tends only to produce demoralization and dissatisfaction amongst the negroes, annoyance and inconveniences to the white citizens, and is productive of no good results." In conclusion, Mr. Dawson said: "They (the people of Kentucky) have been aware of the overshadowing matters of importance which have been pressing upon your time, and have waited, confident in the behalf that when 'the fulness of time' shall have fully come, you will 'unroll the Constitution,' which will remedy all these evils.—They trust that time is not far distant—nay, is even now."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President responded. It is not needful that a formal or extended reply to what you have said should be made. I tender you, and through you, the people whom you represent, and of the State, my unfeigned thanks for these kind expressions and manifestations of confidence in me personally, and the endorsement of the policy which shall control my administration. It is peculiarly gratifying to receive these assurances at this particular time. I trust the results will show that the confidence thus reposed is not misplaced, and will never become a matter of regret upon the part of those who give expression thereto. The present is regarded as a most critical juncture in the affairs of the nation—scarcely less so than when an armed and organized force sought to overthrow the Government. To attack and attempt the disruption of the Government by armed combination and military force is no more dangerous to the life of the nation than an attempt to revolutionize and undermine it by a disregard and destruction of the safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people in the constitution. Our stand has been taken; our course has been marked out. We shall stand by and defend the constitution against all who may attack it, from whatever quarter the attack may come. We shall take no step backward in this matter. No other or higher evidence of our purpose in this regard can be given than has already been furnished. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor, in good faith, to make the administration of the affairs of the Government conform to the constitution in its letter and spirit; therein is the only guaranty to the liberties of the people. It is hoped by an adherence to this rule to remedy ere long all the irregularities and annoyances to which the people have been subjected.

Again do we assure you, that these demonstrations of confidence and assurances of support upon the part of the people are exceedingly cheering to us; that we are grateful for and properly appreciate them, and that our wish is to so discharge the trusts confided to us as to merit them. I need not say more at present.

Iron and Coal Interests.—About thirty of the bar and nail manufactories of Pittsburg that stopped work recently, owing to an unwillingness on the part of the operatives to submit to a reduction of wages, are again in operation, the employers having yielded. The prospect at present is said not to be good for great activity in this branch of industry. Coal has felt the influence of the times, and last sales in New York exhibit an average decline of about two dollars per ton. The profits of the traders in this article have been immense and consumers will hail reduction as coming not at all too soon.

The last wonderful discovery made is that by a Frenchman, that electricity, applied to a certain small apparatus, repels rain, and he places that electrical apparatus in his cane, which he holds above his head, when the rain pours off in all directions. The people of the town in which he lives gaze at him, it is said, with a sort of awe as he walks in the midst of rain without being wetted. The days of umbrellas are over!

A jealous husband, being absent from home, went to a clairvoyant in London to know what his wife was doing. "Ah," cried the clairvoyant, "I see her; she expects some one; the door opens; he comes; she caresses him fondly; he lays his head on her lap, and,"—husband mad with rage—"he wags his tail." It was the dog. The husband was calmed.

The Test Oath.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York *World* says that it has been announced by leading members of the Reconstruction Committee that the Supreme Court will soon deliver an opinion declaring that the test oath is unconstitutional. It is said that this announcement has caused great consternation in the radical ranks.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Open, January 23.—The solemn ceremonies of consecrating the new built temple of Vienna, took place on the 23d of January. His Excellency, the Tavernikus, Baron Lennyei, and his Excellency, the Feldzeugmeister, Prince Lichtenstein, honored the solemn service by their presence. Rev. Dr. Meisel held a sermon, appropriate and worthy the occasion, and eliciting very favorable remarks from Baron Lennyei.

The case of General N. B. Forrest was called up in the United States Court, sitting at Memphis, on Wednesday, when his counsel asked for a continuance on the ground that General Forrest was then sick with the small-pox. The application was granted.

Never jump at conclusions, says Mr. Punch, or you may take a leap in the dark.